

MIDDLE EAST

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Jack Shaheen

Arab-American media specialist urges new information strategy

By Samira Kassar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Arab World is badly in need of a comprehensive, coordinated information strategy, according to Dr. Jack Shaheen, professor of mass communication at the University of Southern Illinois.

Dr. Shaheen, a Fulbright scholar, has recently completed a sabbatical year at the University of Jordan, and will shortly be returning to the United States to work on the final proofs of his book entitled *Billionaires, Bombs and Belly Dancers* in which he analyses the image of the Arabs as presented by American television.

Dr. Shaheen believes in the necessity of holding an Arab conference on information to which some selected U.S. media experts should also be invited. Such a conference should, he feels, be geared towards formulating, for the first time, a coherent and unified Arab information strategy, outlining practical steps to wage an Arab information campaign abroad and designating bodies that will actually implement these steps. Although there is consensus on the need for such an information strategy, Dr. Shaheen says that most Arab media specialists are too busy to meet with their Western counterparts and formulate an information policy that would result in a positive action.

He feels that any Arab information strategy to be formulated should be directed towards the achievement of a peaceful solution in the Middle East. This would entail adopting measures to support the people in the occupied territories, as well as devoting attention to groups, such as the Peace Now Movement (in Israel), advocating peace within Israel itself. Dr. Shaheen would also like to see Israel's information strategy, which has so far enjoyed tremendous and almost unchallenged success in the West, countered by a strong and effective Arab information strategy. "The Israelis have been the only team on the information battlefield since 1948," he told the Jordan Times in an interview conducted recently. Some concepts spread by Israeli media in the West have, taken hold in Western public opinion and need to be uprooted, Dr. Shaheen said.

The most noxious of these are the idea that Palestine is the promised land for the Jewish people—a ridiculous notion implying that "God is in the real estate business." Another fallacy that is propagated by Israeli media and requires challenging by the Arabs is that Israel is America's only real friend in the Middle East, according to Dr. Shaheen.

Democratic face

Israel also masquerades before the world as a democratic state, whereas its practices against Palestinians in the occupied territories brand it as non-democratic, Dr. Shaheen said. He therefore believes that the concept of Israel as a democratic state also needs to be countered.

Dr. Shaheen blames the fact that Arabs are referred to in Western media either as "moderates," "oil-rich" or "radical" on a haphazard Arab information policy, which has allowed Western media to slip into such stereotyped generalisations unchecked.

Dr. Shaheen has been in Jordan since August 1981. Born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, he is a first generation American of Lebanese-Arab origin. He has been accompanied here by his wife Burnice, who is of Palestinian origin, his 14-year-old son Michael and his 12-year-old daughter Michele. He says that he feels himself an Arab in traditions, values, taste for food and dancing. In short, he is "an Arab in all but

language."

Dr. Shaheen first visited the Arab World in 1974, when he spent an entire year as visiting professor at the American University of Beirut (AUB). He refers to the time he spent in Lebanon as "the best means of education" on the Middle East that he ever had. Americans today still had no idea of the destruction caused to innocent civilians by Israeli pilots flying American-made planes. His stay in Lebanon had given him an opportunity of seeing the death and destruction caused by Israeli raids at first hand. "Such terrorism goes against American values and is very disturbing to us as a country,"

Contact with events

His experiences in Lebanon was a beginning that brought him into closer contact with events in the Middle East. He visited the villages of southern Lebanon and met with the refugees in their camps, observing for the first time the daily hardships of their lives and the continued death and destruction wrought upon them by Israeli attacks. During his stay in Lebanon, he paid visits to Syria and the city of Qunaitrah, which was regained by Syria following the 1973 war. He also visited Saudi Arabia and Jordan for the first time then.

Describing his impressions of Jordan five years ago, and comparing them to what he found on revisiting the country seven years later, Dr. Shaheen said Jordan had impressed him back then as "a nice, quiet place where one could sit down and enjoy a glass of lemonade." Seven years later, he had found Amman reminiscent of "a mini-construction site" which indicated an eruption of technology. The effect of this on the people was still however unknown and was, perhaps, very difficult for the average Jordanian to cope with, Dr. Shaheen said.

One thing that he had found still unchanged was the warmth and hospitality of people in Jordan. The idea of doing academic work in Jordan was first suggested to the American professor by Jordan's Information Under-Secretary Peter Salah and Vice-President of the University of Jordan Mahmoud Al Samrah. So Dr. Shaheen took the opportunity of his sabbatical for the academic year 1981/1982, and came to the University of Jordan as a Fulbright scholar.

Occupied with teaching

Since his arrival in August 1981, Dr. Shaheen has been mainly occupied with teaching two postgraduate seminars to students working on their diplomas in Information at the University of Jordan.

The first of these seminar courses dealt with criticism and analysis of American documentary programmes and films on the Middle East. The second was an analysis of Arab media in all its forms—the press, television and radio.

Dr. Shaheen is of the opinion that there is a need for teaching such courses throughout the Arab World, because they have the effect of drawing attention to the mass media as a sophisticated means of achieving political goals.

Another major task carried out by Dr. Shaheen during his sabbatical at the University of Jordan was the development of an undergraduate curriculum for a course in mass media at the university. He believes that the university is the ideal place in Jordan for such a course, and hopes that several promising candidates will soon be sent to the United States to obtain Ph.D. degrees in preparation for teaching mass media. Meanwhile, mass media will be introduced as a minor degree, and he hopes to see it started as early as February,

1983.

Courses will be offered by part-time media experts and will concentrate on skills rather than theory. The first few courses in skills will deal with both printed and broadcast media. Dr. Shaheen has recommended that a small, low-technology television studio, a radio studio and a press room be set up. He believes that all this would not cost more than JD 100,000. English will be the medium of instruction, at least initially.

Dr. Shaheen expressed willingness to pay periodic visits to the university following his departure, in early June, to assist in developing this programme.

'Quality not quantity'

The key to Dr. Shaheen's new undergraduate programme is "quality not quantity", and the curriculum is designed for a small, "academically elite" group of students. He fully believes in the necessity for such a programme because the Arab World has a great need for information experts. Jordan is a good candidate for providing them, since its main export is qualified human resources, he said.

Jordanian identity

In spite of his inability to read and speak Arabic, Dr. Shaheen was able to form an impression of Jordanian media. He feels that there is not enough that is Jordanian in Jordanian media in general and that it lacks enough material that reflects the Jordanian identity. Radio Jordan had done some features that had a local flavour, but much more could still be done, he said. He also found that the press has a tendency to concentrate on official protocol and the big towns in Jordan, and, he says, it could do with devoting more attention to other parts of the country and issues directly related to the man on the street. He said that all these aspects would be taken into careful consideration in the University of Jordan undergraduate curriculum which he devised.

Referring to Jordan Television programmes, he said that there was an emphasis on "the wrong kind of Western television programmes." The main emphasis, he said, should be on local programmes, more of which should be directed at people in the West Bank as well as people in Israel itself. During his recent visit to the West Bank, Dr. Shaheen said that he had sensed the need for keeping up contact with Jordan and knowing what Jordan's leadership and people felt. Programmes oriented towards Israelis were one way of "breaking psychological barriers," he said.

Dr. Shaheen expressed regret that most of what is written about the Arab World comes from London and Paris instead of being published in the Arab countries themselves. "Good journalists in the Arab World are stifled by bureaucracy," he said. Similarly, journalists in Israel are not freely allowed to report events on the West Bank, he pointed out. He said he had sensed the tremendous Israeli censorship of news on the West Bank. This, he said, reflected a total lack of feeling for young Palestinians who were being shot on the streets by Israeli soldiers. "The Israeli press also needs to be looked at."

W. Bank impressions

Speaking of some of the other impressions with which he had come away from his recent visit to the occupied territories, Dr. Shaheen said that the West Bank is at present the key to the whole situation in the region. "It had

been the key area in the region ever since 1948."

Himself horrified at Israeli practices against Palestinians in the occupied territories, Dr. Shaheen feels it necessary to station more reporters and journalists in the West Bank, so that such practices will eventually reach the American people. He feels that the Americans as a people are sensitive to democracy and human rights. When they realise the extent to which Israel is violating them on the West Bank, they will begin to oppose U.S. support for the construction of Israeli settlements, or "fortresses", as Dr. Shaheen prefers to call them. He feels that it is so essential to give maximum exposure to events on the West Bank because that is the area which is the key to the future. He also believes that the "dehumanisation of Palestinians" as they cross the bridge over the River Jordan into the occupied territories is more eloquent than anything else, and also merits coverage by reporters.

As an American citizen, he feels that his country does have a role to play in resolving the Middle East problem. His country, he says, should condemn the building of Israeli settlements. He also is of the opinion that the U.S. should have a dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). More importantly, he says, "instead of referring to Palestinian self-determination, the United States should begin to talk about a Palestinian state."

Whose security?

He deplores continued talk of Israeli security when it is "the Palestinians who are the only group with a security problem." The Palestinians posed no threat whatsoever to Israeli security except that of "having an identity and land on which to build a future," Dr. Shaheen said.

Referring to a recent opinion poll in Time magazine on feelings that Palestinians have towards the U.S. government, Dr. Shaheen expressed concern about the results, which indicate very little trust or confidence in the U.S. on the part of Palestinians. Although Arab-American relations on a people-to-people basis were warm, human and lasting, this was not reflected in U.S. foreign policy and political relations with the Arabs, he said. He called for a U.S. policy that would bring the Arab and American nations closer together. He looked forward to the day when the United States would clearly refer to Jordan as a "friend", instead of reserving this status exclusively for Israel.

Visit to Egypt

Dr. Shaheen also recently visited Egypt. During his visit, he said that he had sensed "a tremendous commitment to the peace process and the autonomy talks." He said he had felt that "it has always been the policy of Egypt to bring about Palestinian self-determination."

Dr. Shaheen found deep Egyptian dissatisfaction with the building of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories. He also felt that Egypt was not satisfied with "having merely regained Sinai." Dr. Shaheen also referred to what he had felt as success in breaking the psychological barriers between Egypt and Israel.

Expertise in information

Dr. Shaheen said that during his 10-month stay in Jordan, he had been deeply impressed by the expertise of some of the officials in the field of information.

But most of all, it is the day-to-day contact that Dr. Shaheen had with the people around him that matters most to him.

'The battle of Washington' for Palestinian rights

By James Abourezk

The following is the full text of a speech delivered by James Abourezk, a former U.S. senator and the chairman of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) at the "Conference on Palestinian Rights" sponsored by the League of Arab States, which was held in Paris on May 13-15.

As we meet today, Palestinians in the occupied territories are living under a virtual state of siege.

As we meet today, Karim Khalaf and Bassam Shak'a, who lost their legs at the hands of Israeli terrorists two years ago, have been forcibly removed from their elected posts by the Israeli military governors. Mayor Khalaf has been sent into internal exile. He and Mayor Shak'a have been placed under town arrest — their every movement checked by Israeli guards.

And as we meet today, Ali Awad Al-Jamal, a young Palestinian from Jenin, begins a term of six months under house arrest. He was first arrested in 1975 and tortured for 101 days. When he would not sign a forced confession, his Israeli captors placed him in prison as an *Administrative Detainee*. There he sat for almost seven years until an international campaign in his defence finally freed him last month. The conditions of his freedom, however, are that he refrain from public statements and submit to house arrest for at least six months.

These are only a few of the millions of stories of Palestinians living under Israeli military rule. Most of us here know these stories and know them well. When collected, they tell of the nightmare of terror that is the fifteen-year-old Israeli occupation of the West Bank, Gaza and East Jerusalem.

There are, for example, the stories of the families of the 1,600 Palestinian leaders who, since 1967, have been expelled by the Israeli military from their homes and their country. Like Mayors Muhammad Milhem of Halhoul and Fakh Qawasm of Al-Khali or Abdul Jawad Salah of Al-Bireh and Rouhi Al-Kateeb of Jerusalem, these men live in exile today separated from their families, friends, and ancestral lands.

In remembering these stories we have not even begun to speak of the plight of those three million Palestinians living in exile and in fear — without a country and a passport — and without even basic security. In the past year alone, over 1,300 Palestinian refugees and their Lebanese neighbours have been victimised by Israeli terror raids into Lebanon.

And what of the 600,000 Palestinians living, since 1948, as third class citizens in Israel? In the past year, they too have been victimised by an unprecedented wave of terror at the hands of the Begin government. Scores have been killed, dozens of leaders have been arrested for political crimes, and hundreds have been their lands taken as Israelis relentlessly pursue their efforts to "Judaize" and de-Arabise the Galilee.

Although these are stories we know, and they are worth recounting, we are not here today merely to recount the numbers of Palestinians whose human rights have been violated. More importantly, we need to examine together why these violations have occurred, why they continue to occur, and finally, we need to understand what we must do to end them.

Racism

The single most important reason why Israel violates the human rights of the Palestinians is due to the racism inherent in the Zionist movement.

Zionism, the ideological movement which founded the state of Israel, came to Palestine looking as Zionists themselves said, for "a land without a people, for a people without a land."

When political Zionist leaders finally acknowledged that Palestine had a people — they resolved to remove them. From the outset, then, the rights of the Palestinians were denied. Reflecting this attitude, for example, the infamous Lord Balfour wrote:

"In Palestine we do not propose even to go through the form of consulting its inhabitants as to their wishes.... Zionism... is of far greater importance than the desire and prejudices of the 700,000 Arabs that inhabit that ancient land."

The leaders of the Zionist movement were even more precise as they expressed the same contempt for the Arab who

resided on "their" land. In the 1940's, Joseph Weitz, head of the Colonisation Department of the Jewish Agency, summed up the Zionist view of what to do with the Palestinians when he stated that: "...it must be clear that there is no room for both peoples together in this country... We shall not achieve our goal of being an independent people with the Arabs in this small country. The only solution is a Palestine — without Arabs — and there is no other way than to transfer the Arabs from here to the neighbouring countries, to transfer all of them. Not one village, not one tribe should be left. Only after this transfer will the country be able to absorb millions of our brethren. There is no other way out."

It was this racist mentality of Zionism that produced the mass expulsions of Palestinians in 1948 and again in 1967.

And it was this racist mentality that saw the flight of Palestinians in those years not as a tragedy but as a blessing. None other than David Ben Gurion termed the expulsion "a double miracle" because it created an Israel that was "larger and more Jewish."

And finally, it was this racist mentality that dictated that the Arabs who stayed would have their basic rights violated because they were seen as an "alien" presence in the Jewish state.

Opposition to Zionism

It is important to note that throughout its history, many courageous Jews have opposed political Zionism, and even many Zionists, themselves, have opposed the extremism and the racism of political Zionism. There have been Zionists like Ahad Ha'am and Martin Buber — who called for respect and reconciliation between Arab and Jew in Palestine.

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— and each new Israeli settlement with billions of dollars of economic aid
— and each terror bombing of Lebanon with a new shipment of F-15's,
then the annexations, the settlement building, and the terror bombings will continue.
Israel and its supporters in the U.S. understand this all too well. They understand that their decisive battlefield is not the Golan Heights, or the West Bank, or South Lebanon. They know that if they can win the "Battle of Washington", then they can win the rest.

That is why Israel's former Defence Minister Ezer Weizman once said that: "The lion's share of (Israel's) foreign policy is, in effect, intervention in U.S. internal affairs."

Israel lobby

Working hand in hand with the government of Israel is the "Washington-based Israel lobby." Of all the special interest groups in the United States, the Israel lobby is the best organised, the best financed, and apparently the most highly motivated. There are other influential ethnic lobbies in the United States, all have had their impact of American policy, but none have wielded the power of Israel's organised supporters.

More than all others, the Zionists have understood that money and organisation are the lifeblood of politics. They know how to use the press and they know where and how to make political contributions. I could cite many examples of how the Israeli lobby works, going back to the days when they used their electoral power to secure President Truman's all out support in the critical days before the proclamation of Israel in 1948.

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James Abourezk

But we must also note that the Zionism of Israel today is the Zionism of Menachem Begin and the Zionism of his loyal opposition in the Labour Party — and this Zionism has sought in the past 15 years to virtually eradicate the Arab presence in all of Palestine.

U.S. complicity

Today the world community of nations stands opposed to the continued oppression of the Palestinian people and has, in the past decade, issued repeated calls for recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. From the General Assembly votes in 1974, which called for recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and which equated Zionism with racism, to recent Security Council votes opposing such Israeli practices as the expulsions of mayors, the annexation of Jerusalem and the building of illegal settlements in occupied territories — the international majority supporting Palestinian rights has grown to include over 100 nations.

This international majority, however, has been confronted on every vote by the government of the United States of America. Today it is correct to say that the U.S. government, standing virtually alone in the world community, has become a major contributor to the continuing violation of Palestinian human rights. It is the continuing military, economic, and diplomatic support which the U.S. gives to Israel which sustains Israel's illegal occupation of Arab lands and which, in an indirect way, permits Israel to continue its systematic repression of the Palestinian, Syrian, and Lebanese Arabs living in those lands.

It should be clear to us today, that if we are to resolve to stop the Israeli violations of human rights, then a major focus of our work must be to change U.S. policy — Each Israeli annexation with a U.N. veto

It would be interesting to speculate on how events might have unfolded if there had been no active, organised Zionist lobby in the United States in the 1940's. But the Arabs had no voice in those years — no organised political groups, no visiting leaders pounding on the White House door.

I am not relating this to advertise my country's faults. Despite its failings, the United States remains an open, free society, and the American people retain a firm sense of justice and fair play in world affairs. If the American people do not fully sympathise with the Palestinian people and their rightful claim to a homeland of their own, it is not because Americans lack sympathy for the victims of cruel injustice. It is because they have been subjected for over 60 years to a relentless barrage of Zionist propaganda and distortion. It is because no countervailing Arab voice has been raised in anything like the same degree, and therefore the American people have not heard the case for justice and self-determination for the Arab people.

Make our voice heard

Our struggle, then, must be to make our voices heard in the U.S. We must work to reach the hearts and minds of the American people. Because as we learned during the Vietnam war, the American people, informed and organised, have the power to change American policy.

There is, in this struggle, a role for us all. The Arab states, for example, should begin to use their resources and their political strength more effectively. The Arab information programme in the U.S. should be refined and expanded. Currently Israel's outreach activities in the U.S. reach millions of Americans, while the information programmes of the Arabs, at best, reach tens of thousands.

The failure to act decisively to

defend the Palestinians is not solely an American fault, but it is also a Western one. There is, therefore, a pivotal role to be played by supporters of Palestinian rights in Western Europe. While the U.S. allies in Europe do not contribute to Israel's repression and expansionism in the same manner as does the U.S. — they do give diplomatic support both to Israel's actions, and frequently, to U.S. votes in the United Nations.

Changing the Middle East policies of the governments of Western Europe — would greatly accelerate the rate of change taking place in public opinion in the U.S.

Although a unified and vocal public opinion in European and Arab capitals should make a tremendous impression on the American people, in the end, it is those of us in the U.S. who have a decisive role to play in the effort to move the U.S. government to recognise and defend Palestinian human rights.

During my eight years in the U.S. Congress, I became aware of just how much work there was to be done. I became aware, for example, of the power of the Israel lobby in Washington. The Arab case was rarely heard in Washington or in the U.S. The Middle East conflict existed in the minds of most senators and in the minds of most Americans as being a struggle between Israeli humanity and the Palestine "problem". Most Americans had no idea what Israel was doing to Palestinians in the occupied territories. And although I had been a part of the effort to pass a law that forbade any U.S. aid to governments that violated human rights — none of my colleagues could be convinced that Israel was such a government.

On a number of occasions I proposed legislation to stop Israel's bombing of Lebanon or Israel's violations of human rights. And on those occasions I was reminded time and again by fellow senators that they dared not vote against the Israel lobby, because its political and financial pressure was too great.

That is why while I was in the Senate I supported the Palestine Human Rights Campaign — an effort to build a U.S. movement of Arab-Americans, Black Americans, church leaders, and supporters of human rights who would work for U.S. recognition of the human rights of the Palestinians.

And that is why, on leaving the U.S. Senate, I committed myself to organise a grass roots movement of Arab-Americans — committed to ending racism against Arabs in the U.S. media — and to defending the human rights of all people of Arab descent.

The role of the ADC

The American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee is today only 11/12 years old yet it has already made its mark on the American scene. Using the same tools as the organised Israel lobby, we have established an effective national network of thousands of Arab-Americans and supporters of the Arab cause across the U.S.

One year ago, for example, ABC-TV produced an outrageous and racist anti-Palestinian feature entitled "The Unholy War." So massive and sustained was our organised pressure campaign that ABC officials agreed finally to meet with representatives of the Arab-American community. As a result of our work in sensitising ABC to the issues in the Middle East conflict and to the just rights of the Palestinians, they have begun televising balanced Middle East news to the point where today ABC-TV has become a major target of the Israeli government.

In city after city across the U.S. we have organised Arab-Americans and formed coalitions with Black Americans and other ethnic Americans.

We have only just begun. We have a great deal of work before us. We have 60 years of catching up to do. But as I have noted, it is not a struggle we are waging alone. Together we will work to bring the true story to the American people. Together, in defence of Palestinian rights, we will win the "battle of Washington."

The stakes in this battle are high. It is a battle for freedom and human dignity. It is a struggle for the rights of millions of individual Palestinians yearning for basic freedom and simple security.

But also, let me remind you, it is a battle for world peace and for the prosperity of the world economy. It is a battle the world cannot afford to lose.

دكتور جاك شيهن

West Bank university board chairman tops in Amman en route to Kuwait

AMMAN (Petra) — Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Al Najah University Hikmat Al Masri arrived in Amman on Sunday from the occupied West Bank at the head of a delegation including Munzir Salah and Dr. Hisham Al Masri.

Mr. Masri told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that together with a delegation, he will leave for Kuwait on Monday to discuss with Kuwaiti officials and academic institutions ways of supporting Al Najah University and strengthening cooperation and the exchange of expertise between Al Najah University and the University of Kuwait.

Speaking about cooperation

between the West Bank and Jordanian universities, Mr. Masri said there is a strong cooperation between universities in the East and West Banks, because all these universities seek to achieve common goals.

Mr. Masri said the West Bank universities receive all the needed aid from East Bank universities. He said past differences within Al Najah university management have been settled and that study at the university is now regular.

Speaking about the harassment of the university and its students by the Israeli occupation authorities, Mr. Masri said such measures have become an everyday thing, and the occupation

authorities are fighting the higher educational institutes in the West Bank, because they are playing a prominent role in resisting the occupation and spreading awareness among the residents of the occupied territories.

Al Najah university has now well over 3,000 students in several faculties, including engineering, sciences, literature, education and economics. It has 65 teaching staff members with Ph.D. degrees. The university has plans for opening new faculties and increasing the number of its teaching staff so that it could perform a more effective role in serving the residents of the occupied territories.

Agricultural development in highlands receives top priority

AMMAN (Petra) — Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin has said that the project to develop the highlands is a top priority project being implemented by the agriculture ministry. He said the aim of the project is to provide farmers with technical and material resources to reclaim and cultivate their land. The total area of the East Bank is estimated at some 90 million dunums of which no more than 10 per cent is cultivable.

Mr. Dudin said previous development plans included the implementation of the project of soil conservation and the cultivation of fruit-bearing trees, particularly olive trees. The project was implemented on stages and 200,000 dunums were reclaimed and cultivated. "The first and second phases of the project to develop the highlands were implemented in the 1975-80 development plan, and 200,000

extra dunums were reclaimed," he said.

"Work on the third phase of the project to develop the highlands is expected to begin in early 1983, and this includes the reclamation of a total of 75,000 dunums of lands to be cultivated with fruit-bearing trees and the cultivation of 60,000 dunums with forest trees," the agriculture minister said.

Work is also underway to reclaim the lowlands as well, and the ministry encourages it by supplying saplings for fruit-bearing trees at token prices and forest saplings free of charge. The project concentrates on lowlands with good rainfall fit for the cultivation of fruit-bearing trees. Inflation and the rise of the labour wages have made the project a bit costly, although the agriculture ministry has been paying special attention to it in the last two years.

Delegation discusses women's needs with new NCC member

By Lima Nabli
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A Jordanian women's delegation, representing diverse trade and sectors, has visited National Consultative Council (NCC) Member Laila Sharaf and submitted to her a field study on women's work at the NCC during the past few years. The members of the delegation discussed with Mrs. Sharaf the conditions of Jordanian working women.

Mrs. Huda Abu Nowar, a member of the delegation, prop-

osed for NCC female members to hold periodic meeting with women working at different ministries and departments so that they could get acquainted with women's conditions in order to convey these conditions and women's needs to the NCC.

Towards the end of the meeting, Mrs. Sharaf reviewed the conditions of Jordanian working women and thanked the delegation for their initiative, promising them to represent and convey women's needs and working conditions to the NCC.

Ministry fights pests in south

AMMAN (Petra) — Ministry of Agriculture special squads are currently trying to exterminate grasshoppers and some insects which appeared recently in the agricultural crops of the Karak,

Ma'an and Madaba regions.

Ministry officials have mentioned that the results of this campaign are good and will lead to the protection of the agricultural crops from these insects.



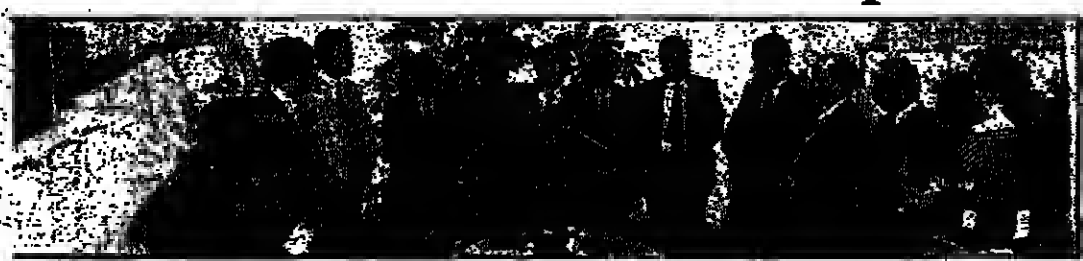
Petra photo

Lebanese artist holds exhibition

AMMAN (Petra) — An exhibition of Lebanese artist Fuad Al Hassan's works was opened at the Amman Hotel on Monday evening.

The five-day exhibition, which was opened by Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni, includes 66 paintings reflecting various aspects of the Lebanese environment and the Arab environment as well as natural sceneries.

CAEU second book exhibition opens



Industry and Trade Minister Walid Asfour delivers the opening speech at the CAEU book exhibition today (Petra photo)

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputising His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Industry and Trade Minister Walid Asfour opened on Monday the second book exhibition for the studies of Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), held at the CAEU exhibition hall.

Mr. Asfour said this exhibition is a manifestation of the Arab intellectual work which we hope to turn into practical reality with tangible results. CAEU Secretary General Fakhri Qaddouri said in a speech that there is a dire need for more intensive intellectual efforts to crystallise the formulae and measures guaranteeing the

achievement of comprehensive and balanced development to rectify the direction of the Arab economy in order to give impetus to joint Arab action and to achieve the pan-Arab aspirations of the Arab Nation.

Dr. Qaddouri said joint Arab political action and political relations among the Arab countries have not developed positively, and consequently, have not helped the development of joint Arab economic action as it should have.

In addition to the studies and documents published by the CAEU, the four-day exhibition includes a map of Arab railroads

and inland roads, which took some three years to prepare. The exhibition also includes intensive data on the four joint Arab companies stemming from the CAEU with a capital of some \$1.5 billion. It also includes data on 13 qualitative, specialised Arab federations.

The exhibition also includes several charts indicating statistical data on the most important Arab economic indicators on the pan-Arab and regional levels, showing the economic development and successes accomplished in the seventies as well as the points of weakness and imbalance in the Arab economy.

Defence order cuts toothpaste prices

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub issued today a defence order to reduce prices of imported toothpastes and shaving creams by 20 to 80 per cent and of locally produced by 20 to 40 per cent. The following is the text of the defence order. By the authority vested in me by Defence Order No. 2, 1974, and by Article 5 of the Defence and Economic Security Regulation number 6, I hereby declare:

I. The retail price of all imported toothpastes and shaving creams for sale in all parts of the kingdom shall be calculated according to the following formula:

(C + F X 210).

100

II. Importers and retailers of shaving creams must attach the retail prices in a manner that will eliminate any confusion.

III. Import invoices and other documents relating to them must be preserved to allow the authorised supply inspector to inspect

them.

IV. This order will come into effect as of July 1, 1982.

Another Defence Order issued by Mr. Ayyoub reduced the prices

of locally manufactured shaving creams stated the following:

1. The prices at which locally manufactured toothpastes shall be set as follows:

Kind of Toothpaste	Weight of Container	Retail Price for Consumer
Signal	44 grammes	150 fils.
Signal	75 grammes	220 fils.
Signal	127.5 grammes	300 fils.
Pepsodent	44 grammes	140 fils.
Diamond Glow	44 grammes	130 fils.
Diamond Glow	75 grammes	180 fils.
Trust	50 grammes	180 fils.
Trust	80 grammes	240 fils.
Trust	135 grammes	320 fils.

II. Locally manufactured shaving creams shall be sold to consumers throughout the Kingdom as follows:

Erasmic	70 grammes	220 fils.
Ideal	70 grammes	200 fils.

III. Manufacturers must attach the price on each manufactured container clearly for the benefit of the consumer.

IV. Sales made to the Military Consumer's Association and the Civilian Consumer's Association shall be exempt from these prices

and be subject to contracts made directly with the manufacturing company.

V. New containers sizes may not be marketed without the approval of the authorities.

VI. This regulation will take effect as of July 1, 1982.

VII. Persons violating this order will be subject to the penalties specified in the above mentioned regulation.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- * Paintings by students of the College of the Sisters of Nazareth, at the French Cultural Centre.
- * Paintings by Fu'ad Al Hassan, at Amman Hotel.

Film

- * *FPI Antwortet Nicht* (1932) at the Goethe Institute at 8:00 p.m.

Video

- * CBS Evening News, at the American Centre at 12 noon and 4:00 p.m.

Choir singing

- * At the YWCA, at 8:00 p.m. Interested singers invited.

Today's weather

The weather will be partly cloudy and rather cold with temperature below average and a probability of scattered showers. Winds will be northwesterly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba the weather will be dusty and hazy with northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	10	22
Aqaba	18	31
Deserts	12	27
Jordan Valley	16	28

Monday's

	High temperatures	Humidity readings
Amman	22	37%
Aqaba	33	24%

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Japan donates ambulances to UNRWA

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Japanese government has recently given two ambulances to UNRWA through the Jordanian government. One ambulance will be used in Jordan as a replacement for an existing unserviceable ambulance while the other will either be used in Jordan or transferred to the West Bank to replace an unserviceable ambulance there.

University students take part in festival

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan has agreed to let 100 university students participate in the works of the reception committee of the second Jerash festival for culture and arts, which will be held in Jerash on Aug. 10. The nine-day festival includes various cultural and artistic activities, and Jordanian, Arab and foreign artists and writers and artistic teams.

University to attend education seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan will participate in the seminar of the deans of the education faculties and the directors of educational research in the Arab World, which will be held in Tunis on Tuesday. Faculty of Education Dean Abdul Rahman Adas left Amman for Tunis on Monday to participate in the five-day seminar, which will discuss several topics related to developing modern educational methods in Arab institutes and universities, and ways to encourage scientific research and to strengthen Arab cooperation in this field.

Army hands awards for students

AMMAN (Petra) — As part of the country's celebrations marking Independence and Army Day, the Ministry of Education organised contests in writing and drawing for the secondary, preparatory and elementary school students. Awards and prizes were handed Monday to the winning students in the contests by director of Moral Guidance of the Armed Forces.

Registration centres allotted for West Bank travellers

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Directorate will begin applying the summer season programme on the bridges as regards the visits to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as of Tuesday.

For the purpose of facilitating travel, the directorate has decided to open the following centres for registering for advance travel permits: In Amman, Arwa Bint Al Harith School in Jabal Amman for travellers to Jerusalem and Hebron areas; Princess Basma Secondary School in Jabal Luweibdeh for travellers to the Gaza Strip; the Hussein preparatory school in Jabal Al Hussein for travellers to Nahliis area.

In Irbid Governorate: the registration centre at the police station in Irbid for travellers to the West Bank.

In Al Balqa Governorate: the registration centre at Tareq Ibn Ziyad School at Salt for travellers to the West Bank.

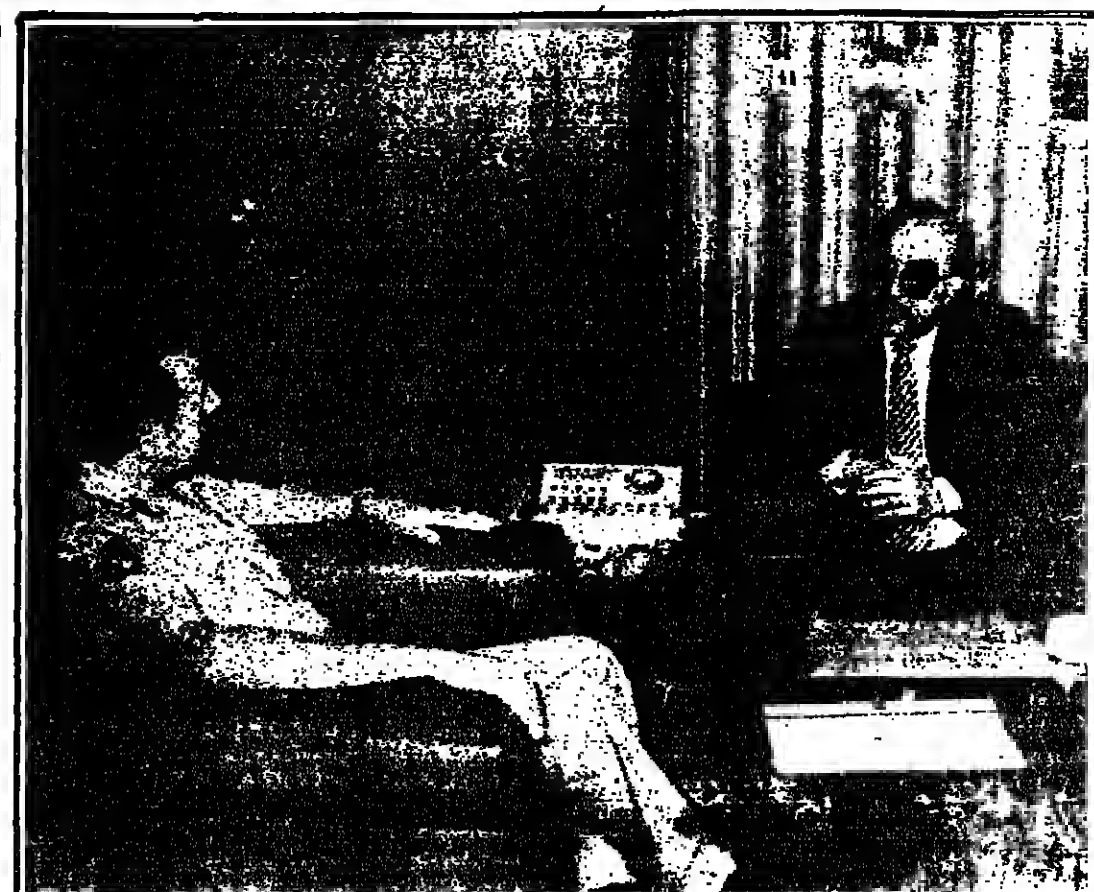
In Zarqa District: the refugee camp police station in Zarqa for travellers to the West Bank.

The Public Security Directorate requested would-be travellers to make sure that they have the required documents before referring to the registration centres and asserted that travellers should abide by the day and hour specified on the advance permit so that their travel might not be delayed. The directorate explained that relatives such as the father, mother, brothers, sisters and wives could obtain the advance permits.

Plans discussed to achieve health for all by 2000 A.D.

AMMAN (Petra) — Participants in the seminar of the heads of sections of the basic health care directorate to discuss planning and developing health services in Jordan have asserted the significance of health care as a basic concept adopted by the health ministry under the slogan "Health for all by 2,000."

Twenty two doctors and employees of the directorate participated in the two-day seminar, during which they discussed matters related to planning, improvement and supervision of the basic health care centres and finding a formula for cooperation and coordination among the various concerned sides.



Petra photo

Badran visits army commander

AMMAN (Petra) — Mr. Mudar Badran, Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, visited the Jordanian Armed Forces headquarters Monday morning, where he met with Commander-in-Chief

of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif 'Zaid Ibn Shaker and discussed with him a number of issues relating to the Armed Forces.



Awqaf Minister Kamel Al Sharif delivers a lecture in Amman, Monday, in which he makes a call for fighting atheism in a returning to Muslim values. (Petra photo)

Awqaf minister calls for developing Islamic thought, fighting atheism

AMMAN (Petra) — Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Kamel Al Sharif stressed the importance of work to develop Islamic thought and to eliminate all the symptoms of backwardness which left their impact on through foreign domination. He also called for falling back on Islamic thought and applying it to contemporary life.

In a lecture to Muslim preachers in a meeting held in Amman on Monday, Mr. Sharif said falling back on Islamic thought and developing it is a process which requires organised work sponsored by the state with the cooperation of all institutions.

Mr. Sharif said the modern Arab and Muslim society is facing an international invasion of values and ethics which are leaving a negative impact on our social life.

He said these values and ethics should be examined, and the negative ones contradicting Islamic thought and its tolerant principles should be rejected.

Speaking about the atheist schools of thought and theories in the Arab World and their impact

on our social life, Mr. Sharif called for drawing up a comprehensive plan to resist atheism and to strengthen the principles of faith and commitment to Arab and Islamic values.

Mr. Sharif said the Awqaf ministry found it suitable to hold the third seminar of Islamic thought on the occasion of Al Isra' Wal Al'raj to study the Islamic doctrine, to apply whatever is possible of it on contemporary life, and to strengthen faith, ethics and virtue.

Ministry of culture envoy returns from Tunis meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Culture and Youth participated in the meetings of the Permanent Committee of Arab Culture held in Tunis from May 27 to May 30.

Representatives of 15 Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) attended the meetings. Cultural Adviser at the Culture and Youth Ministry Suleiman Al Mousa, who returned to Amman on Sunday, after representing the ministry in the meetings, said the committee mainly discussed the question of the second international conference of cultural policies called for by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), which will be held in

the Mexican capital in late July with the participation of the UNESCO member-states.

Mr. Mousa said the committee discussed the document submitted by the UNESCO, which will be discussed by the forthcoming conference, and draft several recommendations on introducing amendments on the document.

The amendments call for protecting the cultural identity of peoples, particularly those under occupation, and for registering the city of Jerusalem in the list of threatened international heritage.

Mr. Mousa added that six regional cultural groups will be represented in the conference.

Nursing College head appointed

AMMAN (Petra) — The board of trustees of the University of Jordan has appointed Dr. Sami Khouri as head of the Nursing College at the university as of the beginning of upcoming university semester.

BRITISH LADIES OF AMMAN JUNE MEETING

To be held at Sheraton Hotel on Wednesday June 2 at 10 o'clock. There will be a fashion show given by

Mrs. Toukan at the poolside

Tickets for the June ball will be on sale for JD 8

Creche available

Will Palestinian desperation lead to diplomacy?

By William B. Quandt

William B. Quandt, who directed the Middle East office of the National Security Council staff from January 1977 to June 1979, was a member of the United States negotiating team at Camp David. He is a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution.

He wrote this article for the New York Times.

WASHINGTON — Palestinians of many political persuasions seem to agree on one point: During the last six months, the Israeli military occupation of the West Bank and Gaza has become more burdensome. Few now seem to doubt that annexation lies ahead. This has produced both resistance and a sense of urgency. Curiously, it may also have spawned an element of pragmatism that may offer one avenue out of the impasse—if the United States is prepared to take a strong initiative.

The perhaps two dozen West Bank Palestinians with whom I spoke there in late April still oppose Camp David and accept the Palestine Liberation Organization as their representative.

But they also know that the PLO cannot act independently. They express regret that its chairman, Yasser Arafat, was not able

to endorse the Saudi eight-point plan last fall. All feel that it is time to state openly that Palestinians are prepared to recognize Israel's right to live in peace and security—if Israel is prepared to end the occupation and accept Palestinians' right to self-determination.

Crucial matters

More immediately, Palestinians ask how the deteriorating situation can be reversed. For them, Israeli settlements and expropriation of land are the most crucial matters. Next in priority are Israeli pressures on their municipal councils, educational institutions, and newspapers. If one listens carefully to Palestinians, they reject Prime Minister Menachem Begin's narrow interpretation of Camp David but they do not reject the idea of a two-stage negotiation to ease, and then to end, the occupation.

During an interim agreement, Palestinians ask, would Israeli settlement activity stop? Would elections to Palestinian self-governing institutions be genuinely free? Would Palestinians in Jerusalem be treated the same as those in the West Bank and Gaza? Would the police role of Israeli security forces be sharply curtailed? Could the Palestinian flag, now banned, be displayed?

Palestinians who are ardent nationalists and supporters of the PLO say that Egypt and Jordan, backed by Saudi Arabia, could play an important part in helping shape the next stage of Middle East peace negotiations. President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt is viewed more favourably than Anwar Al Sadat was, and King Hussein has regained considerable prestige as a defender of Palestinian rights. The PLO West Bankers say, should be consulted, but perhaps

is to start a serious debate, especially in Israel, over how to deal with the Palestinian issue, then a United States initiative that could hold out some hope for Palestinians and Israelis who oppose annexation makes sense — certainly more sense than going through the stale motions of the current autonomy talks.

New American strategy

Two key elements would be essen-

interim measures to end the occupation—not to try to solve all the problems of borders, sovereignty, and repatriation, which could be raised later.

— With such an Arab position in hand, Washington should be prepared to use its influence to achieve an interim agreement to freeze settlements, stop expropriation of land, provide for free elections to self-governing institutions, and reduce significantly the role of Israeli security forces in the West Bank and Gaza.

In addition, the United States should undertake to reiterate its view that a final Palestinian settlement must be based on all the principles of Security Council Resolution 242, including Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories.

Needless to say such an initiative would be controversial and therefore could not succeed unless President Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig were fully behind it and prepared to stick with it for a prolonged period. Prime Minister Begin would cry foul and would claim, inaccurately, that this approach deviated from the Camp David accords. It would not only from his interpretation of them.

Probably not if the criterion is whether Mr. Begin can be persuaded to enlarge his vision of autonomy, which is limited to such minor issues as responsibility for health, agriculture, housing, etc....

this is not the time for Mr. Arafat to take the lead in diplomacy.

Does this possible change in the mood of Palestinians in the direction of greater pragmatism, born more of desperation than hope, provide openings for diplomacy? Probably not if the criterion is whether Mr. Begin can be persuaded to enlarge his vision of autonomy, which is limited to such minor issues as responsibility for health, agriculture, housing, etc. But if the purpose of diplomacy

tial to a new American strategy:

— In consultation with Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Palestinians, the United States should seek an unambiguous, although conditional, statement of Palestinian willingness to accept Israel's right to live in peace within secure borders.

In addition, these Arab parties should be asked to support immediate negotiations on

U.S. allegations on Soviet chemical warfare not confirmed

By Christopher Hanson
Reuters

WASHINGTON — The United States says it has strong evidence that Soviet proxies used chemical weapons in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia, but it is having trouble convincing U.S. allies to join in condemning Moscow.

Administration officials concede that despite strenuous efforts to persuade the allies, including a recent trip by U.S. officials to friendly countries in Europe and Asia, most of these governments are reluctant to comment publicly. This is due partly to continued scepticism in scientific and government circles, despite a report

last week which the State Department called the strongest evidence yet that Soviet proxies have used chemical weapons against "non-communist tribal peoples" in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia.

Diplomatic sources said there was also concern in Western Europe that accusing Moscow of violating treaties banning chemical and biological weapons might undermine other arms control efforts, including negotiations on nuclear arms, which depend on some degree of trust in the other side's good faith.

The new report by a U.S. army poison specialist was the first based on blood samples from alleged victims.

The samples were taken from anti-Soviet Kampuchean rebels after an apparent gas attack and the report concluded the victims had been exposed to mycotoxins known as "yellow rain".

Depending on exposure, mycotoxins cause vomiting of blood, convulsions, and a slow and painful death. The Reagan administration says their use by Soviet, Vietnamese and Laotian forces has accounted for about 10,000 deaths.

The report was the latest U.S. effort to substantiate Secretary of State Alexander Haig's statement last September that there was physical evidence communist forces were violating the international ban on chemical warfare.

U.S. officials say their aim in airing these charges is to stop the attacks and to underscore the need for adequate verification of compliance in future arms control treaties.

But Mr. Haig's accusation was greeted with scepticism in the United States and elsewhere, even after Pentagon analysis of leaf and rock samples publicly concluded that mycotoxins had been sprayed over areas of guerrilla activity in Kampuchea.

Julian Perry Robinson, a chemical warfare specialist from Sussex University in England, spoke for many scientists when he said evidence was insufficient to support the U.S. charges.

The State Department responded with a 30-page report laying out its case, and last month sent a briefing team to NATO headquarters in Brussels and to Pakistan, Hong Kong, China, Japan, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

No hard evidence

Fred Celec, a State Department gas war expert who was part of the team, said the trip was not a complete success.

He said the governments listened sympathetically and have taken some steps to investigate the charges, but so far only Canada has agreed to present its findings to the United Nations and urge U.N. condemnation of the Kremlin.

Due to the limited resources these governments are willing or able to devote to their investigations, he said, their own evidence has been only circumstantial.

"They are reluctant to appear to be working for us," he said,

adding: "These governments do not want to be subjected to the same sort of scepticism the U.S. has been subjected to".

Another factor in Western Europe, according to diplomatic sources there, is concern that accusing Moscow of violating the 1925 treaty banning the use of chemical and biological weapons might undermine other arms control efforts by eroding trust in Soviet compliance with any agreements.

Mr. Celec said Europeans who have expressed such concern are doing a disservice to arms control. "The fact that chemical warfare is going on shows that only verifiable agreements are worthwhile," he said.

Another State Department chemical warfare expert, Gary Crocker of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, lashed out last week at critics who say evidence of chemical attacks by Soviet troops in Afghanistan is weak, even if the case is stronger on Southeast Asia.

According to reports, he said at Princeton University that the symptoms suffered by anti-Soviet Afghan rebels were identical to those of Kampuchean and Laotian tribesmen.

He also denied that the publicity campaign about Soviet chemical warfare was intended to bolster an administration request to Congress for \$54 million to begin building a new stock of nerve gas.

The New York Times reported that a Chinese official at the Princeton seminar remarked: "The information released by the State Department, in my personal opinion, is quite convincing but we have the same problem as the United States—we do not have hard evidence."

Mr. Eitan's wooden nickles

ISRAELI Chief-of-Staff Lt.-Gen. Rafael Eitan, faithful as he is to the mythology of militarism, has told a meeting of high school students in northern Israel (note the nice PR touch—he addresses high school students, so Ted Kennedy can sleep easily at night in the knowledge that Mr. Eitan is protecting the younger generations in Israel who will one day grow up to finance American political campaigns) that a Palestinian guerrilla threat against Israel can be dealt with militarily. This is, of course, nonsense.

The Israelis, tacitly backed by the United States and equipped and financed with American arms and money, have tried many times during the past 15 years to eliminate militarily the Palestinian resistance presence in southern Lebanon and within Israel and the occupied territories. It has always failed, in the same manner that the Americans failed to destroy the Vietnamese, the French failed to destroy the Algerian resistance, the Soviets have failed

to destroy the Afghan resistance, and the Polish military government has failed to destroy the Solidarity movement. Mr. Eitan sadly prefers to ignore history, in favour of the Nixon-Kissinger school of thought that fools itself into believing that guns and money can overcome the political determination of people, such as Palestinian high school students, who are not afraid of guns and money.

While the Americans practice self-delusion by making believe the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) can be ignored, Mr. Eitan and his American-backed army practice self-delusion by making believe they can militarily wipe out the Palestinian resistance. These are two sides of the same fake coin—the political equivalent of what is commonly known in America as a wooden nickle. It is a pity, though, that American politicians seem still to accept to dance and be paid in wooden nickles proffered by Israel's blinkered generals. The Nixon-Kissinger crowd is hard to keep down.

JORDANIAN PRESS COMMENTARY

Struggle cannot be divided

Al Ra'i

The absence of Arab solidarity is the most destructive weapon the enemy can exploit to continue its war against the Arab Nation and the Arab homeland. The deep Arab differences, which lead some Arab states to ally themselves with the enemies of the nation, are the trump card held by the Zionist enemy. These Arab differences and disputes enable the Zionists to proceed with their arrogance and policies of aggression and expansion. The statements made by the Israeli chief of staff on Sunday can be understood in this light. He did not try to cover Israel's aggressive intentions against the Palestinian resistance in Southern Lebanon, reiterating that it was for the mutual benefit of both Israel and Iran that the Iraqi-Iranian war should continue. Israel has proved the existence of this

mutual interest by attacking the Iraqi nuclear reactor and by providing Iran with continuous military supplies.

This Israeli stand makes it clear for everyone to understand that whoever sides with Israel and Iran, and with their devilish alliance against Iraq, can only have the same stand towards the Arab-Israeli conflict. The struggle waged by the Arab Nation against its enemies cannot be divided, and the alliance with the enemy can only mean getting out of this struggle.

Arab faithful citizens understand that those people who claim they belong to the Arab Nation, while allying themselves with its sworn enemies, are not Arabs. Arabs also understand that in order to save this nation, Arabs must establish their strong solidarity and embark on real action. Flashy slogans will deceive us no more.

Ailing South Lebanon calls

Al Dustour

The Israeli chief of staff has proved that Israel has not stopped its preparations to invade Southern Lebanon, and that it will proceed with its political and military plan in the region. He declared openly that Israel is determined to liquidate the Palestinians in Southern Lebanon, to carry out the autonomy conspiracy and to continue supporting Iran against Iraq.

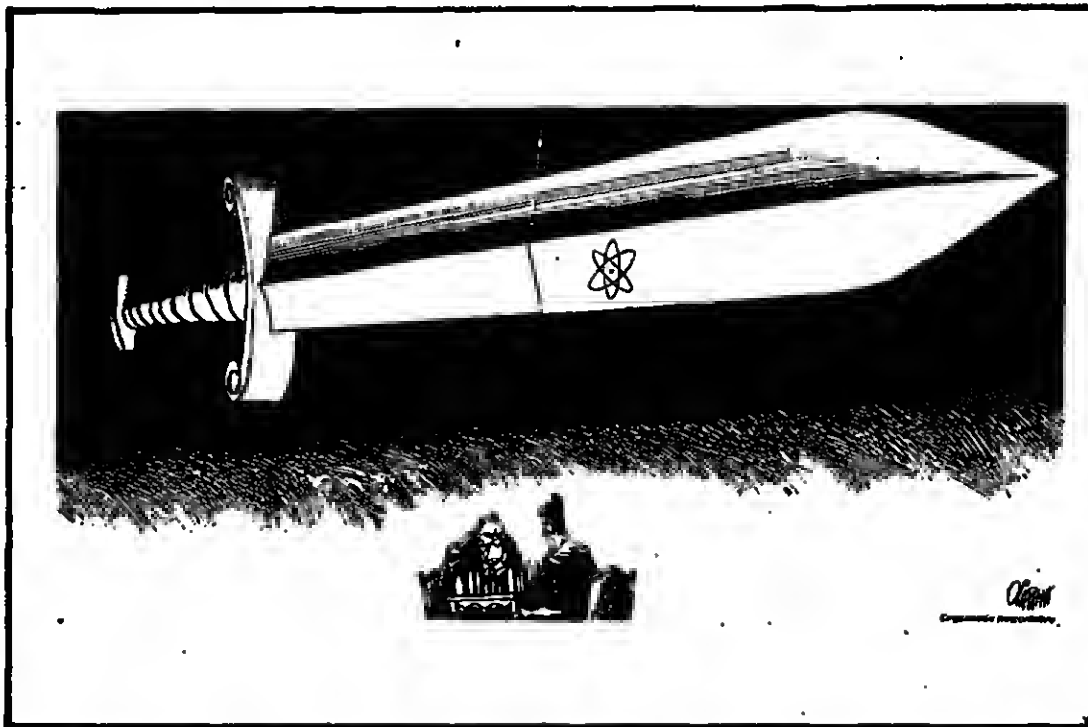
These grave statements prove the validity of the Jordanian warning that Arab fragmentation, leaving Lebanon to bleed and the Palestinian resistance alone to confront the Israeli aggressions, will lead to the liquidation of the Palestinian issue.

Parties advocating slogans about liberation and revolution have been receiving Jordan's warnings and calls for solidarity with suspicion. But the recent developments and the Israeli intentions which were exposed by the Israeli chief of staff have proven the validity and the correctness of Jordan's

stand, clear vision and accurate assessment of affairs.

Israel wants to launch an attack against Southern Lebanon in order to destroy the Palestinian resistance, or at least to subdue its military strength, so as to be able to carry out political negotiation from a position of strength, and to dictate its terms which serve its ambitions and racist expansionist concepts.

Israel could not have achieved this had it not been for the negative stands of some Arab states which led to the disunity of the eastern front and deepened Arab differences. This state of deterioration has given Israel the chance to impose its hegemony and role in the region. The Israeli chief of staff exposed Israel's intentions behind supporting Iran: Israel has been trying to drive Iraq out of the Arab-Israeli conflict. This admission on his part causes one to condemn the Arabs states which have not supported Iraq, and those who have sided with Iran and Israel against Iraq.



JORDANIAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

3:00	Korn
3:30	Cartoons
3:45	Cartoons
4:10	Arabic Film
6:00	Children's Programme
6:20	The Smugglers
6:45	Special Programme on Tunisia's National Day
7:15	Local Programme
7:25	Local Programme
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Special Programme
9:00	Arabic Series
10:25	Arabic Series
11:15	News in Arabic
6:00	French Programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
7:45	Medical Report
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Boston
9:00	Film: The Elephant Man
10:00	News in English
10:10	Film continued
10:15	Film continued

RADIO JORDAN

835 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
7:50	News Bulletin
10:00	Pop Session
10:30	Sign off
12:00	News Headlines
12:05	Pop Session
12:30	News Summary
13:05	Pop Session
14:00	Old Favorites
14:30	Country Music
15:00	Concert Hour
15:05	News Summary
15:30	Old Favorites
15:35	Science Report
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:30	Top Twenty
18:35	Top Twenty

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

04:00	News Desk
05:30	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:05	Evening Show
22:00	Close down
04:00	GMT
04:00	Newsdesk 04:30 The Brotherhood of Arms 04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News 24 Hours News Summary 05:30 The Moment 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Gloria Humford 07:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 World of Wind and Brass 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 Wide Stripes Sea 08:30 Igor Stravinsky 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Discovery 10:15 They Showed Up the Past 10:30 Hancock's Half Hour 11:00 World News: News about Britain 11:15 Letter from London 11:25 Scotland this Week 11:30 Sports International 12:00 Radio Newswatch 12:15 Sinfonia Concertante 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Network U.K. 13:45 A Jolly Good Show 14:30 Thirty Minute Theatre 15:00 Radio Newswatch 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News: Commentary 16:15 Plato's Republic 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News: Meridian 17:40 Scotland This Week 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newswatch 18:30 Nature Notebook 18:40 Fantasy World 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report 19:45 Look Ahead 19:45 The Moment 20:30 Elgari A Sol-Bogoy 21:05 Derby Preview 21:30 Plato's Republic 22:00 World News: The World Today 22:15 Scotland This Week 22:30 Financial News: 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15 New Waves 23:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information Department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

04:00	Daybreak 04:00 The Breakfast Show 15:00 News Roundup: Reports, opinions, analyses 15:30 not magazine, Americana, science, culture, letters 16:00 Special English News 16:10 Special English Science and technology 16:15 Feature: Science in the News 16:30 New Music USA 17:00 News Roundup 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation." 18:30 New Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analysis 19:30 VOA Magazine 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report
04:00	Daybreak 04:00 The Breakfast Show 15:00 News Roundup: Reports, opinions, analyses 15:30 not magazine, Americana, science, culture, letters 16:00 Special English News 16:10 Special English Science and technology 16:15 Feature: Science in the News 16:30 New Music USA 17:00 News Roundup 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation." 18:30 New Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analysis 19:30 VOA Magazine 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report
04:00	Daybreak 04:00 The Breakfast Show 15:00 News Roundup: Reports, opinions, analyses 15:30 not magazine, Americana, science, culture, letters 16:00 Special English News 16:10 Special English Science and technology 16:15 Feature: Science in the News 16:30 New Music USA 17:00 News Roundup 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation." 18:30 New Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analysis 19:30 VOA Magazine 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report

DEPARTURES:

04:00	Baghdad
04:30	Cairo (EA)
04:30	Ankara (TA)
05:00	Cairo
05:15	Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
05:30	Cairo (EA)
06:00	Beirut
06:00	Beirut (MEA)
06:00	London (BA)
06:00	Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
06:30	Rome
06:45	Tripoli
07:00	Vienna, New York
07:30	Cairo
07:30	Tunis, Casablanca
07:30	Istanbul, London
07:30	Larnaca
07:30	Athens, Copenhagen
07:30	Riyadh (SV)
07:30	Cairo
07:30	Doha, Bahrain, Muscat
07:30	Kuwait (KAC)
07:30	Baghdad
07:30	Cairo (EA)
07:30	Kuwait
07:30	Dhahran
07:30	Damascus
07:30	Abu Dhabi
07:30	Cairo
07:30	Baghdad
07:30	Baghdad
07:30	Dubai, Muscat
07:30	Dubai, Muscat
07:30	Cairo (EA)
07:30	Cairo

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:	
Mohammed Kamal Abbas	(-)
Abdul Halim Musa	36149
Zurg:	
Hilman Shariyat (Al Jabel Al Ahyad)	
Tareq Al Hajjawi	32446/36234
IRKAT:	
Hani Fathia	(-)
PHARMACIES:	
Amman:	
Natrick	23672
Al Salim	36730
Al Jam'ah	44854

ABU SHAWITH

Qurnah 73775

Zurg:

Al Amal

Al Saleh

Shadi

75716

TAXIS:

Fires

Al Urion

Basman

Al Saleh

76748

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre	41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37009
Soviet Cultural Centre	41993
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Turkish Cultural Centre	39777
Haya Arts Centre	65196
Al Hussein Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	64251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	843552
843552	

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr	2:50
Sunah	4:29
Dhuhr	11:34
'Asr	3:15
Maghrib	6:40
Isha	8:18

SERVICE CLUBS

Loose Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64248.
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th

centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 31760.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Circled Hill).

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal	100/7101
Lebanese pound	69/69.7
Syrian pound	57.5/58.3
U.K. dollar	345.5/47.5
U.K. sterling	617.4/621.1
W. German mark	147.2/148.1
Swiss franc	173/174
French franc	56.5/56.8

UAE dirham	94/94.5
Omani rial	997.3/1000
U.S. dollar	345.5/47.5
U.K. sterling	617.4/621.1
W. German mark	147.2/148.1
Swiss franc	173/174
French franc	56.5/56.8

Indian lire	26.6/26.8
(for every 100)	
Japanese yen	141.8/142.7
(for every 100)	
Dutch guilder	132.8/133.6
Belgian franc	77.9/78.4
Swedish crown	59/59.4

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)
Civil Defence rescue
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)
Municipal water service (emergency)
Police headquarters
Najdah roving patrol rescue police, 24 hours a day for emergency
Airport information (ALIA)
Jordan Television
Radio Jordan

Regan says U.S. will soon pull out of the recession

WASHINGTON (R) — Treasury Secretary Donald Regan said Sunday the United States would soon start to pull out of the recession and was on the verge of economic recovery.

"I don't say it's here yet but it's coming," he said in a television interview.

But Mr. Regan said it would be hard for President Reagan to convince an economic summit of the major industrial democracies in Versailles, near Paris, later this week that U.S. interest rates and deficits would fall, when Congress had failed to settle on a budget for the 1983 financial year.

He said the House of Representatives, which has rejected all seven budgets proposed for the financial year beginning on October 1, had acted irresponsibly, and accused its leader, Democrat Thomas (Tip) O'Neill, of ineptitude.

"It's going to be very difficult to convince the leaders of the other summit nations that the president of the United States and the United States itself does not have a budget after five months that Congress has been in session," Mr. Regan said.

"The house is proving it simply cannot govern... the responsibility has to be on the leadership of the house for not getting a budget," he added.

Mr. Regan said the U.S. economy was "poised on the brink of recovery at this point".

He noted that leading indicators were up for the first time in 11 months, retail sales for April had risen, and car sales for the first 20 days in May were up.

He said the administration had not wanted the current recession and was not responsible for it.

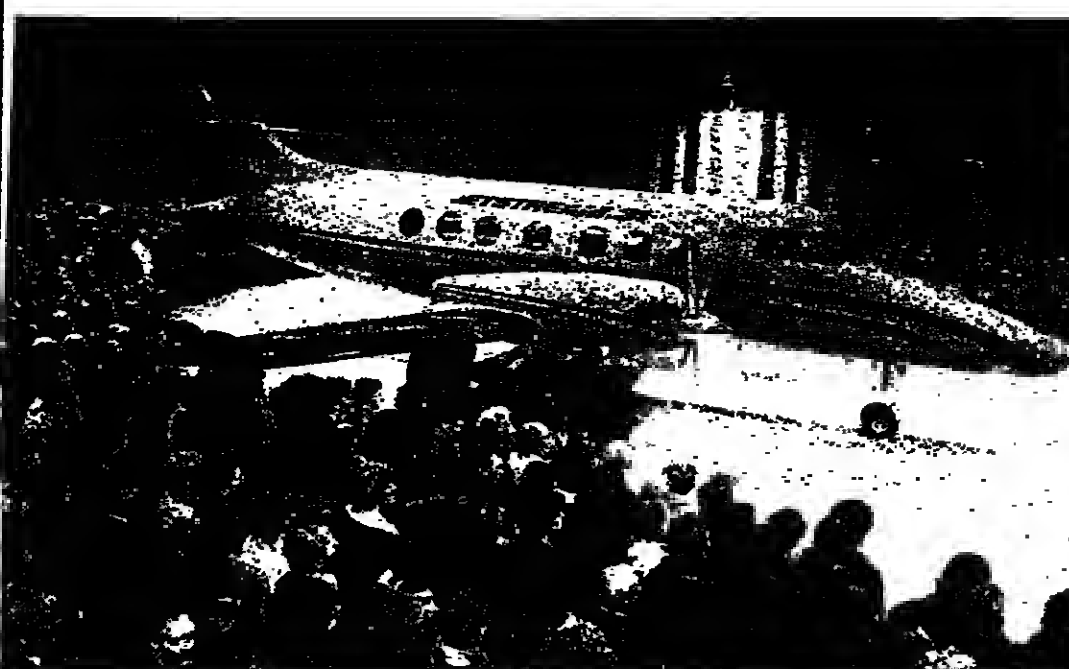
High interest rates were being caused by the view that the United States was going to have huge federal deficits and that Congress would not come to grips with the problem, he said.

"If they don't do something about it, we will then continue to be in the state where we have continuous high rates of interest because the money markets are not going to respond."

But he added: "There will be some type of recovery regardless".

However, he said that if a \$180 billion deficit predicted by the congressional budget office materialised, any recovery would be very poor and very short.

Jetstream rolls out



PRESTWICK, Scotland (LPS) — The first production Jetstream 31 light turbo-prop transport aircraft makes its debut at the British Aerospace (BAe) factory in Scotland.

The aircraft offers low maintenance and noise levels, excellent performance from hot and high altitude airfields and a maximum take-off weight of 14,550 pounds (6,600 kg). It will cruise at 300 mph (134 km/h) and carry its 18 passengers over 630 nautical miles (1160 km) before refuelling.

Jetstream is also being marketed as an 8-9 passenger luxury aircraft and a 12-seat executive shuttle, both versions offering increased performance to 1,150 miles (2,130 km) and 950 miles (1,760 km) respectively.

Two firm orders have already been placed, one by an American company and the other by a West German airline. A letter of intent has been received for six others from a western U.S. commuter airline together with commitments for two others by U.K. and Latin American companies.

The first production aircraft will make its maiden flight in the next few months and then join the flight test programme leading to certification by both British and American airworthiness authorities.

U.S. oil demand expected to fall

NEW YORK (R) — Crude oil demand in the United States, the biggest consumer and importer of oil, will fall in 1982 for the fourth year running, oil industry and government officials predict.

At an oil industry conference in New York this week, participants generally accepted crude oil forecasts by the government's energy information agency which now believes the U.S. will consume an average 15.5 million barrels daily in 1982.

That compares with 16.2 million last year and a prediction for this year made as recently as February of 16 million.

But there was some uncertainty among experts, particularly over likely demand for petrol. Nearly 40 per cent of all the crude oil refined in the United States ends up as petrol.

U.S. oil demand is down for a variety of reasons, chiefly economic recession, wider use of coal, gas and nuclear power, and consumer fuel-saving in reaction to high prices.

The slump in U.S. demand, matched in Western Europe and Japan, created the glut in the international market that has put world oil prices under pressure.

The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has operated output curbs in the past two months to defend prices.

It had shown skill and determination. Shell Oil Company Chairman John Bookout said in an interview, adding "there's upward pressure on domestic

crude prices now."

In other evidence that OPEC has succeeded in tightening the world market, Britain is meanwhile proposing increases of \$2.50 a barrel in North Sea oil prices, according to oil industry sources in London.

Market analysts there say a rise in U.S. petrol demand suggests U.S. motorists have got used to higher prices. That might point the way towards the general turnaround in U.S. oil demand expected when the economy

revives.

U.S. petrol demand has been erratic so far this year.

It was below predicted levels in the first three months but has run well above the forecast for April and May, J. Erich Evered, director of the Energy Information Agency, told the New York conference.

This was sponsored by Platt's Oilgram, an industry newsletter, and the petroleum industry research foundation, an independent organisation.

Strike hits Greek banks

ATHENS (R) — Greek banks were closed again Monday after a strike last week by about 35,000 bank employees to back demands for pay increases, a spokesman for their federation said.

The executive committee of the federation decided at the weekend to strike for another two days after their 48 hour strike which began last Thursday, the spokesman said.

The government said the strike had political motives because the management of the banks had met the employees' demands.

MEA reports \$18m loss

BEIRUT (R) — Middle East Airlines (MEA) has announced a loss for last year of 87.8 million Lebanese pounds (\$18 million).

MEA President Asad Nasr told a news conference in Beirut at the weekend that the loss was much less than expected and that the company's internal situation was good. There was no longer any major crisis to face, he said.

Mr. Nasr said MEA was hoping to raise a loan of 150 million Lebanese pounds (\$30 million) at favourable rates for use over the next three years. The Lebanese government, while ready to provide funds, has not given its final approval.

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SPORTS

TENNIS TALK

12-point tie breaker

By Maureen Stalla

JORDAN OPEN tennis tournament starts June 11. Since the 12-point tie breaker will be used, it is essential that the participants know how it works.

A tie breaker is the way a long set is brought to a quick finish. The winner of a 12-point tie breaker game is the first player to win seven points and be ahead by at least two points. It is used when the set score reaches 6-all.

If, after 6-all, it is your turn to serve, you serve the first point of the tie-breaker from the right, as usual. Your opponent then serves points 2 and 3 from the left and right respectively. You serve points four and five, left and right, he serves point 6, left. After six points you and he change sides. He then serves point 7 from the right. You serve 8 and 9 left and right and so on until someone has seven points and leads by a margin of 2 or more, thus winning the set 7-6.

If the score goes to 6-all in points, players change sides and continue until someone is ahead by two. After the tie breaker is won, players change sides and your opponent serves first to start the next set (because you started the tie breaker).

We all remember the 1980 Wimbledon final between Borg and McEnroe. Every point was brilliant and nerve shattering as they played neck and neck until McEnroe won 18-16. (Borg won the match, however.)

Registration for Jordan Tennis Open closes June 4

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Tennis Federation announced that the Jordan Open Tennis Tournament will be held June 11-18. The tournament is open to all residents in Jordan. Events are mens' and womens' singles, mens' and womens' doubles and mixed doubles. Registration is at Sports City and all entries must be received by June 4th at 5:00 p.m. The tournament will be held at the Royal Automobile Club.

17-year-old prospect included in N.Ireland's World Cup squad

LONDON (R) — Northern Ireland have included outstanding 17-year-old prospect Norman Whiteside in their 22-strong squad named Monday for the World Soccer Cup finals in Spain starting in two weeks.

Whiteside, a striker who recently made his debut for English first division Manchester United, has played for Ireland at schoolboy and youth level but has yet to make a senior appearance.

Irish manager Billy Bingham said: "He is a youngster with a lot of potential—the type that only emerges once in a generation."

Squad: Goalkeepers—Pat Jennings, Jim Platt, George Dunlop. Defenders—Mal Donaghy, John McClelland, Sammy Nelson, Chris Nicholl, Jimmy Nicholl, John O'Neill.

Midfield—Tommy Cassidy, Jim Cleary, Tommy Finney, Felix Healy, Martin O'Neill (captain), Sammy McIlroy, David McCreery. Forwards—Gerry Armstrong, Noel Broderston, Bobby Campbell, Billy Hamilton, Johnny Jameson, Norman Whiteside.



Uncini winning 500-cc Grand Prix...

Franco Uncini of Italy leads Barry Sheene of Bri-

tain on his way to winning the 500-cc Motorcycle Grand Prix race Sunday at Misano, Italy. (A.P. wirephoto)

Epsom Derby: National institution with a colourful, raffish history

LONDON (R) — Half a million people from Queen Elizabeth to fortune-telling gypsies are expected to converge on Epsom Downs next week to see a colt converted into an equine goldmine in two and a half minutes.

The winner of the world's most famous horse race isn't just chasing the £150,000 (\$315,000) purse. Overnight his stud value

can soar to more than 50 times that figure, so great is the kudos attached to a Derby triumph.

But the Derby, which commemorates a British aristocrat who won the right to have the race named after him on the toss of a coin, is more than just a horse race: it is a national institution with a colourful, raffish history.

Parliament once adjourned so members could get down from London to see the race, one villain was hanged for trying to nobble the favourite with arsenic in its drinking trough and a protesting suffragette died under the hooves of the king's runner.

The classic contest for three-year-olds was once won by a four-year-old slipped undetected into the field. The summer extravaganza was even run in a snowstorm and in 1863 it took 35 false starts before the Derby finally got under way.

It all started in 1780 when Sir Charles Bunbury and Lord Derby formulated the idea of the race that is now father to at least 200 other Derbies around the world.

Lord Derby won the toss and had his name immortalised. Sir Charles Bunbury got his own back by winning the inaugural race.

The race, created in the boy-

hood of Beethoven and Bonaparte, became recognised in the 19th century as the supreme test for horse and rider in flat racing.

Epsom, a fashionable Victorian spa with mineral waters that acted as a particularly powerful purgative, was the scene once a year of a marvellous social mix: Gypsies and pickpockets mingled with peers in tails and morning coats.

Today the contrasts still abound. The toffs swirl champagne in the imposing grandstand while London cockneys quaff ale and munch jellied eels at the fairground by the track.

Over the past two centuries the race has proved to be an irresistible magnet for foreign owners and trainers far keener to land the Epsom Derby than their own homegrown version.

The first French horse to win, Gladiateur in 1863, was promptly nicknamed "the Avenger of Waterloo" after his triumph.

To win over the tricky Epsom switchback, a horse needs to show speed, stamina, courage and adaptability, ideal qualities for the top-grade stallion that it will soon become.

The winning jockey also needs knife-keen judgement and superb

balance to keep his mount in a handy position on the initial stiff uphill climb, down the fearsome drop and bend of Tattenham corner and along the daunting four-furlong straight.

Winning the big race can transform a jockey's life. Greville Starkey, who rode Shirley Heights to victory in 1978, had been averaging about 350 rides a year until then. After his Epsom victory, his annual tally went closer to 600.

British novelist Charles Dickens justifiably called the Derby "the blue riband of the turf" and today's huge asking prices for quality stallions are a far cry from the days of diomed, the first Derby winner, who was sold to the United States for \$120.

That wouldn't even buy your horse entry to this year's race and falls in comparison with the £30 million (\$54 million) that gamblers are expected to wager on trying to find the winner.

This year's race appears to be an evenly matched battle between Irish challenger Golden Fleecer and the fast improving Peacetime who could well give those half a million racegoers a day to remember amid the unique atmosphere of "gross plebeian jollity" as novelist Henry James once described the Epsom scene.

Connors moves to quarter-finals, Lendl crashes out of French Open

PARIS (R) — Jimmy Connors and Chris Evert-Lloyd, top seeds for the French Open Tennis Championships, won their way into the quarter-finals and semi-finals respectively here Monday.

Connors, making a determined bid for the one big title that has eluded him, was in excellent form against compatriot Chip Hooper, the 15th seed, heating him 6-1, 6-0, 6-4 for a place in the last eight against either Eliot Teltscher of the United States or Jose Higueras of Spain.

Evert-Lloyd had her toughest match of the tournament so far against unseeded Lucia Romanov of Romania, earning her semifinal place with a 6-2, 6-4 win.

The U.S. number one will meet fellow American Andrea Jaeger, who beat 1978 champion Virginia Ruzici of Romania 6-1, 6-0.

After his match Connors, who said last week he thought he had between three and four more years of top class tennis in him, told a press conference: "It was a good game for me—I got to play a few more balls than I have done here so far."

Chris Evert-Lloyd, who looks a clear favourite as the tournament progressed, said she was pleased that she had been tested in the second set.

After the top seed had led 4-0 in the second, Romanov pulled back four successive games and

Evert-Lloyd had to battle to regain command.

"She raised the level of her game—I wasn't making errors. I was glad it was tough. I needed to be pressed. I didn't want to meet andrea (Jaeger) just having won sets 6-1 or 6-0," she said.

Earlier Peter Macnamara of Australia, seeded seventh, squeezed his way through to the quarter-finals after a marathon match against Italian Open champion Andres Gomez and Ecuador.

Resuming this morning after play was stopped in the fifth set at 9-9 because of bad light, Macnamara finally won 6-1, 5-7, 6-3, 3-6, 11-9.

He now meets Jose Luis Clerc of Argentina, the fourth seed.

Lendl crashes

On Sunday, second-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia crashed out of the championships when he was defeated by Swedish teenager Mats Wilander 4-6, 7-5, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2 in a four-hour fourth round battle.

Paisley voted Manager of the Year

LONDON (R) — Liverpool soccer manager Bob Paisley, whose side won the English Championship and League Cup in the season just ended, has been voted English Manager of the Year for a record fifth time.

Paisley scooped the award, worth £2,500 (\$4,500), in a poll of 25 leading sports writers and commentators.

Female gymnasts pushed too far, Soviet paper warns

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet newspaper Sunday warned that the country's coaches were pushing young female gymnasts too far and too fast.

The daily Sovetski Sport said over-ambitious training programmes and packed tour schedules had already ruined some of the brightest Soviet talents before they had fully developed.

It named promising young gymnast Alla Misnik as typical case. She was entered for 11 competitions in one season before she was even in her teens. The strain led to illness and eventually Alla went into hospital for an operation. "Today Misnik is only in 10th place in the rankings," it added.

Trainers had also been too hard on three other promising youngsters. Tanya Kim, Valya Shkola and Olya Mnstepanova.

"Well, Olya held out but the others? No, they have vanished altogether," the paper said. "Care and still more care is needed with our young talents. Speed does not do any good, it is only harming them," it added.

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CHINESE TRADE GROUP TO VISIT JORDAN FOR FIVE DAYS

A Chinese group, composed of 23 members representing the International Trade Association of the Republic of China, arrived in Amman May 31st, for a five-day visit. Their purpose is to meet Jordanian businessmen to promote trade relations between Taiwan and Jordan. During their stay, June 1-5, at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel, Jabal Amman, they will be happy to receive interested Jordanian importers/merchants, for any business negotiations. Further, on the 1st day of June, Tuesday, they will hold a Taiwan Products Display at the same hotel at 15:00 to 20:00 hours, which will include the following samples:

Textiles, garments and accessories, transportation equipment, building materials, hardware & tools, cables and wires, household sewing machines, imitation jewellery, and sundries such as gifts, stationery, etc...

Jordanian businessmen are cordially invited to call on this group, for they will have excellent opportunities to conclude big trade dealings and profitable contracts. For more information, please contact either telephone 41530 in the morning, or 41361.

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How to make cash from trash

By Jon Vogler

LONDON — Waste is one of the world's largest industries, though this could never be discovered from any book of statistics.

All over the world, especially in the Third World, the collecting and recycling of used tyres, metal, glass, metals, cloth and plastic provides jobs for millions, and many of these millions are women, children, the handicapped, and former prisoners — people who are unlikely to find work elsewhere.

This re-use of materials saves governments valuable foreign exchange and saves on clean-up bills, as well as providing employment and basic industrial training. Despite all of this, few governments do anything to give workers in waste the minimum training they need to improve their techniques and to avoid the health hazards of processing waste, glass, metals and plastics.

A recent eight-nation survey, in which the British government sponsored me to look at waste materials and how they are used, proved that in the case of almost every material, someone somewhere has come up with a way to recycle it and make money from it. There is a need to spread the word of these small-scale technological breakthroughs.

Take Oliver Moxon, a northern Jamaica restaurant owner, and all the dead coconut trees rotting in his country due to yellow leaf disease. Moxon was apparently the only man in Jamaica to wonder why this wood could not be used for anything.

"Nobody uses coconut timber,"



The motor car tyre provides the raw material for a vast shoemaking industry all over the Third World.

Seen here in Cusco, Peru. (Photo: Jon Vogler/Earthscan)

he was told; its fibres and high silica content make it so hard it blunts ordinary saws. So Moxon rigged to standard woodworking machines the tungsten carbide blades used to cut metal.

Now a village workshop turns out some of the world's toughest wooden parquet floors, as well as ceiling fan blades for the North American market. It recently

finished a prestigious floor order for the Jamaica Hilton Hotel; and Moxon reckons that exports to the Gulf states — short of timber for the homes and offices of their newly rich populations — could bring Jamaica more foreign exchange than its entire sugar industry.

Even if Moxon's dreams are not realized, he has still managed to provide employment from a common waste material — a material found in abundance all over the tropical Third World.

Take the scrap steel business. The expanding steel industry which feeds and is fed by Mexico's oil boom finances an army of the unemployed poor, who dredge scrap metal from demolition sites, ditches and roadsides.

In Cairo, youths flatten oil drums for use as roofing sheets by the dangerous technique of hauling them into the middle of the road or passing trucks to run over. Out in the desert, hoards of men with oxy-acetylene torches cut through the valuable, high alloy steel of rusting tanks and armoured cars left by the many wars to sell to the city's steel mill.

Yet on one Caribbean island, steel ships rust away in the surf because the local steel mill figures that the cost of cutting them up is too great.

Take rubber tyres, a nightmare to European waste-disposal engineers who find them too tough to chop up, too smoky to burn, too elastic to stay buried long and too buoyant to dump into

the ocean.

Yet in the Third World there is no such problem. In many countries a large truck tyre is the nearest thing there is to hard currency. Shoes, sandals, stool seats and bedsprings are all made from standards of rubber skilfully cut from tyre carcasses.

In India, village cobblers absorb so many tyres that the vigorous large-scale reclamation industry, whose 16 different factories produce every conceivable type of rubber product from this scrap, has toured Europe in the hope of importing more old tyres.

On the Andean Lake Titicaca,

scavengers of Latin America, whereby two men with simple hand tools can cut a car into transportable bits in a few hours, and sell enough scrap steel to run a lorry and earn modest wages.

Cities with many abandoned cars are being invited to start similar projects, thus obtaining a free disposal service and creating jobs perfect for active but unemployed

nylon twine disentangled from car tyres.

Entire cars are recycled in many Third World nations. Throughout Latin America one rarely finds a derelict car, because scavengers dismantle any abandoned vehicle and re-sell or re-use the parts.

Contrast this to the streets of youths with no employable skills.

Similar projects involve the recycling of plastics in Kingston, Jamaica, and retrieving valuable tin from can manufacturers' scrap in Kenya. Sixty mission hospitals have asked for help in recovering

silver from X-ray wastes, and a simple recovery kit suitable for use in a hush hospital is being planned.

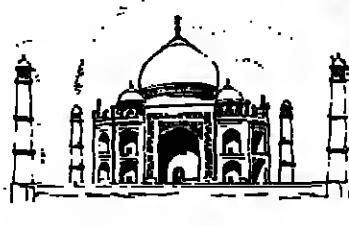
It would be wrong for the wealthy world to preach to the people of developing countries to work in rubbish. But as this already happens on a grand scale to the benefit of the poor and of governments, then workers in waste should be helped to do their work more safely, more efficiently and more profitably.

— Earthscan


Though the statistics books do not mention it, waste is one of Asia's biggest industries. Indian cobblers use so many old tyres for sandals that the factories which convert worn tyres into countless new products are trying to import more of their raw material from Europe. Yet despite the savings in both foreign exchange and clean-up bills earned by waste recycling, governments do little to educate workers in waste. And aid agencies could help by spreading word of technological breakthroughs — such as the newly discovered money-earning use for dead coconut trees.

The highest large lake in the world, the famous reed boats are bound together no longer with spun reed ropes, but with strong, rot-proof many African cities, lined with rusting hulks, each a harbour for mosquitoes, rats and snakes and a danger to playing children.


The London-based Intermediate Technology Development Group has devised methods, based on those used by the



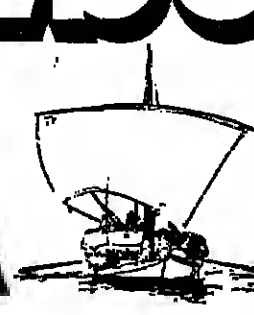
Delhi



BOMBAY



Colombo



Dacca

KUWAIT / DELHI	
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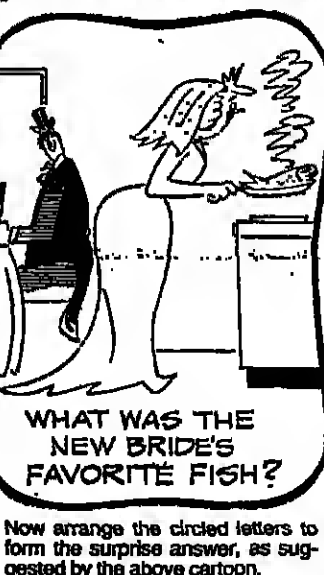
KUWAIT AIRWAYS

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GIREM
VANEH
TUFLAR
HUGNOE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "O O O O - O O O O"

Yesterday's Jumbles: FAVOR QUEEN AWHILE SATIRE
Answer: Not a bad thing to do when in court—SWEAR

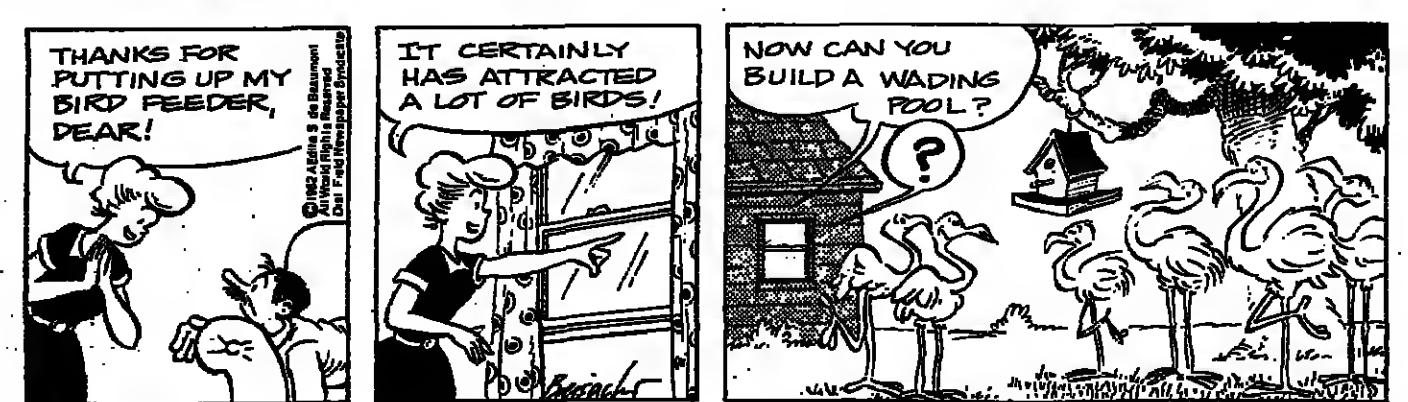
THE BETTER HALF By Vinson



Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day and evening for you to engage in activities that you enjoy and can perform in a most efficient manner. You are able to come to a fine accord with associates.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Be more enthused at whatever work you are committed to, whether indoors or outdoors and get excellent results.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Delve into all that work you have to do instead of wasting time on less important matters. Don't neglect vital bills.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Give more attention to your home and make it more comfortable. You are able to communicate very well with others today.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Make plans to have increased income in the days ahead. Schedule your activities more intelligently.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You are noted for generosity but now you must balance your accounts and need to be more frugal than in the past.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Show your knack for precision and get right results when dealing with others. Take no risks with your savings now.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Take care of those accumulated chores you have put off. Once they are finished, you can enjoy company of loved one.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Try to have better relations with your friends by controlling your temper. You have creative ideas that need expression.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Work more and talk less today, especially in civic duties you may be involved in. Relax at home tonight.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Engage in outside activities that can help you advance in your career. Follow your intuition when dealing with others.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Adopting a new method can help you run business affairs more effectively. Be more accurate with figures.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Good day to confer with associates and to get mutual matters worked out more satisfactorily. Be logical.

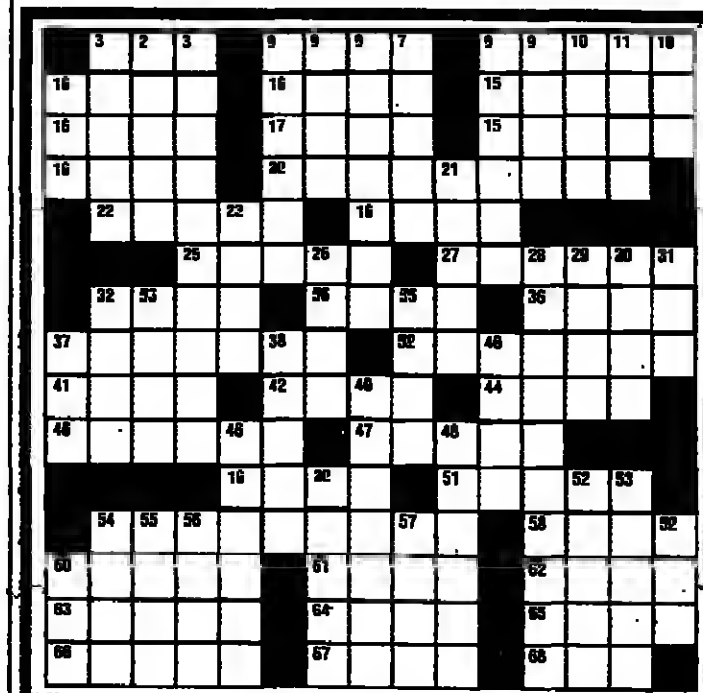
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be capable of working out fine plans for projects and then carrying through with them to a successful completion. Send to the finest schools you can afford and teach to work with hands for best results.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Emory H. Cain

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| ACROSS | 24 Case for toilet articles | 45 Direct Lassos | 11 Formerly |
| 1 Chinese tea | 25 Swellings | 49 Maple genus | 12 Coterie |
| 4 Computer input | 27 Walk unsteadily | 51 Gladiator's milieu | 13 "I—no kick..." |
| 8 Gaffer Julius | 32 Sets of song | 54 See 20A | 21 Bizarre |
| 13 Colt | 34 Petal essence: var. | 58 Home of fame | 23 Ponselle or Bonheur |
| 14 Of an age | 36 American patriot | 60 Wide awake | 26 Orient |
| 15 Solo | 37 Put more bullets in a gun | 61 Particle | 28 See 3D |
| 18 Even in Monte Carlo | 41 Altitude: abbr. | 62 Like Narcissus | 29 Weight allowance |
| 17 Venus da — | 42 Relative of a via | 63 Sated melody | 30 Verve |
| 18 Make a move in return | 44 Foretoken | 64 Lanchester of films | 31 Uncle or aunt: abbr. |
| 20 Storied slogan, with 54A | | 65 Wild action | 32 Money |
| 22 American violinist | | 66 Hebrew measure of a via | 33 Robert — |
| | | 68 Desecry | 35 Hairdo |
| | | | 37 — adjudicate |
| | | | 38 Kind of dancing |
| | | | 40 Performer |
| | | | 43 Mistake |
| | | | 46 Support beam |
| | | | 48 Arnie, the golfer |
| | | | 50 Muse |
| | | | 52 Grid Hall of Famer |
| | | | 53 Flavoring plant |
| | | | 54 Seasoned stew |
| | | | 55 Tida |
| | | | 56 Gaelic |
| | | | 57 — Ranger |
| | | | 59 Literary collection |
| | | | 60 Rudiment |

Answers for Monday's puzzle have not been received, due to postal delay. The Jordan Times apologises for any inconvenience caused to our readers.



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American move to solve Middle East problems not likely to bring fast results

By Paul Eedle

BEIRUT (R) — A new move by the United States to tackle three major problems in the Middle East is unlikely to produce any quick breakthroughs, according to Western diplomats in Beirut.

They say the three issues on which Washington is hoping to make progress—the Lebanese crisis, Palestinian "autonomy" and the conflict between Iraq and Iran—have defied the ingenuity of negotiators for years.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig announced the U.S. initiative in a speech in Chicago last week.

He said special envoy Philip Habib would shortly return to the Middle East with U.S. ideas for bringing peace to Lebanon, appealing for a resumption of the stalled Egyptian-Israeli talks on "autonomy" for Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, and promised a more active U.S. role in the efforts to end the Gulf War.

"I think the only one of these three faintly susceptible of a solution is the Lebanese crisis," one Western ambassador said.

Palestinian 'autonomy'

He said he saw little prospect that Israel, which sees control of the occupied West Bank as "vital" to its "security," would in present circumstances offer any form of "autonomy" acceptable to the Palestinians in the occupied territories, and that the three-year-old deadlock in the talks would continue.

The envoy added that the United States, which has no diplomatic relations with either Iraq or Iran, had few means of influencing their conflict, which has its roots in a rivalry thousands of years old.

But he said that the presence in South Lebanon of a 7,000-strong United Nations force with a mandate from the Security Council provided a workable framework for renewed diplomatic action there.

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was stationed in the south in 1978 to supervise the withdrawal of Israeli troops which had invaded Lebanon and to make possible the return of Lebanese government control.

Its supporters say it has significantly reduced the risk of renewed widespread conflict between Palestinian commandos based in South Lebanon and the Israelis although there were two weeks of cross-border fighting last year.

Habib's mission

Mr. Haig has given no indication of the ideas Mr. Habib will be bringing to the Middle East.

But the diplomats said the special envoy had in his past visits explored a wide range of ways of bringing more stability to South Lebanon, possibly extending UN or Lebanese government control of the area.

The diplomats said, however, that although Mr. Habib had succeeded in defusing tensions he had not been able to achieve practical progress and it was difficult to see what radically new proposals he might now bring.

The special envoy had, for instance, exhausted a long list of ideas for removing Israel's presence in an enclave of Lebanese territory along the Israeli border. The strip is nominally controlled by right-wing Lebanese militia but Israeli forces operate freely there.

No formula had proved able to satisfy Israel, and with Israelis still in the enclave it was almost

impossible to persuade the Palestinians to accept restrictions on their activities, the diplomats said.

The diplomats said they saw no sign in Mr. Haig's speech last week of any dramatic new U.S. formula for unhlocking the deadlocked autonomy talks.

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials said they were encouraged that Mr. Haig had described "autonomy" as "an opportunity, not a conclusion" and had criticised "statements that fail to recognise the temporary nature of autonomy."

But they noted that the secretary of state had also repeated Washington's position that it would not recognise or deal with the PLO until it recognised Israel.

One PLO official said this meant there was "no historic change" in the U.S. attitude which might tempt the Palestinians to change their own positions.

On the Iraq-Iran war, the diplomats said the United States might try to influence Baghdad or Tehran through the Noo-aligned Movement, of which both warring countries are members.

The movement has been closely involved in efforts to end the conflict and foreign ministers in its coordination bureau are meeting in Havana this week.

Youths clash with police in Berne

BERNE (R) — Swiss police used tear gas and rubber bullets to drive away about 20 young people trying to occupy a youth centre here closed last month, police said Monday.

The youths stormed the barred wire-ringed building Sunday night and at least two climbed onto a low-hanging section of the centre's roof before being driven back, they said.

A statement from the Berne "Movement of the Dissatisfied" said its members occupied the centre for an hour and unfurled banners outside its windows, but police denied this.

Berne's youth centre, long opposed by conservative officials here, was closed in an uproar last month after two youths stole a rare crane from the city zoo and roosted it in the ramshackle building.

Reagan to discuss anti-Soviet sanctions at Western summit

NEW YORK (R) — President Reagan has said the limiting of credit to Moscow in protest against the Soviet presence in Afghanistan will be discussed with the Western allies at summit meetings in the next two weeks.

In an interview with Time magazine published Sunday Mr. Reagan said Afghanistan was "very obviously one of the things we are going to talk about" at the Versailles economic summit beginning on Friday and the NATO summit in Bonn the following week.

"It doesn't seem to make much sense that we should be subsidizing their continued military buildup with low-interest credit," he said.

Asked what he would tell the allies when they reminded him he had resumed grain sales to the Soviet Union, Mr. Reagan said: "Yes, it is true we withdraw that sanction, imposed when they invaded Afghanistan, because it was having a worse effect on our own farmers than it was on the Soviet Union."

"Now, I still would use agriculture as a weapon but only as part of an overall sanction," Mr. Reagan said he was encouraged by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's agreement that the two leaders should meet to discuss

strategic arms limitation.

"We are calling for major reductions, but if they approach the talks with the same sincerity and good faith that we have, we should be able to make faster progress than many people expect," Mr. Reagan said.

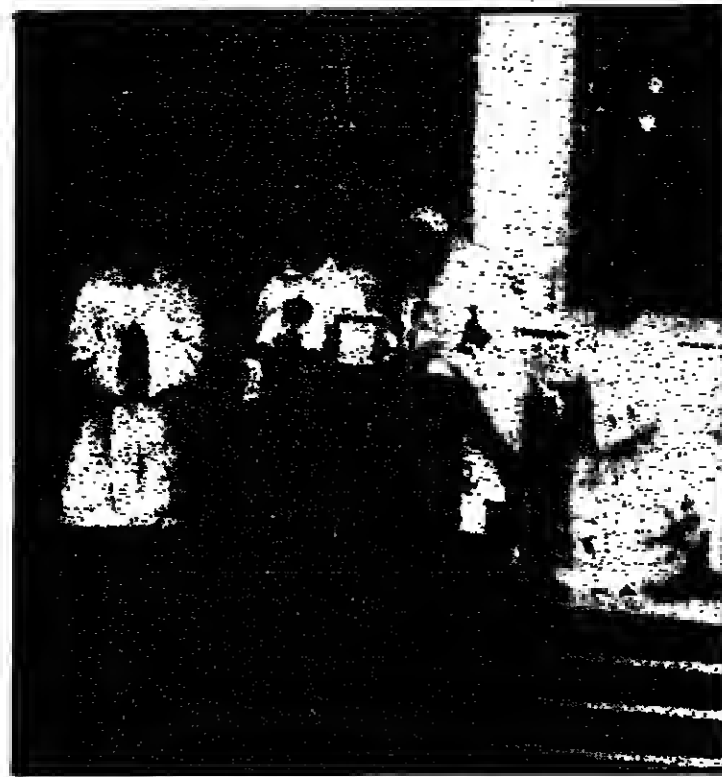
The president described the Soviet economy as "very desperate" and said he saw this as an opportunity "to see if the Soviets cannot be persuaded to give more consideration to rejoining the family of nations."

He said that "we are offering an opportunity — by way of these arms reduction talks — to indicate to them that there is another road, that there is a road of cooperation."

"But it is going to take deeds, not words, to convince us of their sincerity if they choose to take that road."

Mr. Reagan said he did not think the Falklands conflict would cast a pall over the European summits.

"Oh, I think all of us would hope that it was not there, and I think all of us hope for an end to the bloodshed and a peaceful settlement," he said. "But I do not see why that should really be colouring these meetings all that much."



Pope John Paul II at an open air mass at Heaton Park, Manchester, Monday. (A.P. wirephoto)

Pope turns attention to crowded British prisons

MANCHESTER, England (R) — Pope John Paul Monday touched on another pressing social problem in Britain when he urged priests to pay special attention to people in the nation's overcrowded prisons.

The Pope, on the fourth day of a six-day visit to Britain, was ordaining 12 priests during an open-air mass in Manchester's sprawling Heaton Park.

The pontiff had spoken out strongly on the problems of unemployment during a stop Sunday in the depressed city of Liverpool.

The Pope drew about 200,000 people to the mass, far less than the organisers had expected. They had made plans for a con-

gregation of up to a million. The organisers were disappointed because Manchester is in the Catholic heartland of Britain and they had billed the mass in advance as the biggest religious event of the Pope's tour.

Nevertheless the crowds gave him an enthusiastic welcome, cheering and waving flags when he arrived at the park after a meeting with leaders of Britain's half-million-strong Jewish community.

The Pope paid tribute to Lancashire's role in preserving Catholicism, helping to keep it alive in Britain during the Protestant reformation of the 16th century. This was the reason he chose Manchester to ordain the new priests.

New Guinea recalls envoy from Jakarta to protest Indonesian border violations

PORT MORESBY (R) — Papua New Guinea has recalled its ambassador to Jakarta for consultations amid mounting concern over several border crossings by Indonesian troops into the west of the country, officials said Monday.

They said ambassador Benson Gegeyo had been recalled because of the incursions by troops from Indonesia's easternmost province of Irian Jaya, the west side of New Guinea Island.

Officials say there have been four incursions in the last month by small Indonesian units, apparently aimed at releasing hostages

held in secret camps by guerrillas who oppose Indonesian sovereignty over Irian Jaya.

Some 28 hostages were taken by the guerrillas during a raid on a saw-milling camp in Irian Jaya last October.

Foreign Minister Noel Levi said last week that the border incursions had the potential to severely damage relations between Papua New Guinea and Indonesia. He said a police unit had been sent to the area to calm local people and inhibit further crossings by Indonesians.

Over 440 die in Central American flood disaster

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (R) — More than 440 people are dead or missing in floods which have swept through Honduras and Nicaragua over the past 10 days, authorities said.

A spokesman for the Honduran rescue committee said Sunday night another 97 people were missing after rivers in the Tegucigalpa area overflowed their banks. This was in addition to the 200 people already confirmed dead in the Honduran floods.

The spokesman said 276 people had been injured in the disaster and the number of homeless people had tripled to 15,000 in the last

few days. A further 70 Nicaraguans are missing in flooding already known to have killed 75 people.

Refugees from Guailo, 160 kilometres northwest of Managua, which is now cut off, said 70 of their neighbours were missing after a landslide covered most of the town.

Nicaraguan authorities said the country had been promised \$156,000 in aid because of the flood disaster, which has caused nearly \$200 million in damage. Britain was donated \$30,000 and the remainder is from United Nations institutions.

Mozambique launches big anti-guerrilla offensive

LISBON (R) — Thousands of Mozambique government troops have launched a major offensive against rebel bases in an attempt to clear the main road and rail link to Zimbabwe, a guerrilla spokesman here said Monday.

Fighting is raging on either side of the route between the Mozambique capital, Maputo, 250 kilometres to the west in Zimbabwe, a spokesman of the Mozambique National Resistance (RNM) told Reuters.

The Lisbon Socialist daily Portugal Hoje reported Monday from Mozambique that the Mozambique army, backed by air force and artillery, was attacking rebel strongholds in Manica province bordering Zimbabwe to try to flush out some 2,000 guerrillas.

The newspaper added there were unconfirmed reports that Zimbabwe and Tanzania had sent troops to provide support for Mozambique soldiers in the oper-

ation against the RNM guerrillas, said by Maputo to be armed and financed by South Africa.

The spokesman of the RNM's Lisbon office, the organisation's only known voice outside the country, said 3,000 Mozambique soldiers had been sent to the port of Beira last Tuesday to take part in the offensive.

Zimbabwe is known to want the Beira-Mutare oil pipeline reopened so that it can stop importing oil from South Africa.

The spokesman said total RNM forces in Mozambique numbered about 10,000 men and said he had not received reports of the involvement of Zimbabwean or Tanzanian soldiers in the fighting.

However, some 3,000 former guerrillas of Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ZANLA forces not yet incorporated in the Zimbabwean army had been stationed in Mozambique for the last eight months, he added.

Authorities refuse to let priest meet Lech Walesa

WARSAW (R) — Polish authorities have refused permission for the fifth time for a visit to Solidarity leader Lech Walesa by his personal confessor, Father Henryk Jankowski, Mr. Walesa's wife said here Monday.

Danuta Walesa spoke while passing through Warsaw on her way to the remote southeastern region near the Polish-Soviet border for the first meeting with her husband since he was transferred to a new place of internment earlier this month.

Mrs. Walesa said Father Jankowski, who had hoped to join her in visiting Mr. Walesa, had been refused permission to see the union leader for the fifth suc-

cessive time. He has not seen him since Easter.

Mrs. Walesa was accompanied by her daughters Magdalena, 3, and Maria Victoria who was born in January while the union leader was in internment. Asked how long she would stay with Mr. Walesa, she said: "As long as they'll let me."

She visited Mr. Walesa six times when he was being held at a government villa in Otoczek just outside Warsaw. The authorities have not said exactly where Mr. Walesa is now being held, but his wife has been told to travel to Przemysl. She said "I haven't the slightest idea where they'll take me from there."

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Japanese tanker narrowly escapes Iraqi air raid

TOKYO (R) — A Japanese tanker and a small number of other outside ships have narrowly escaped an attack by Iraqi planes on Kharg Island, Iran's main oil-export terminal, a Japanese shipping firm said Monday. The firm, Taiyo Shosen Kaisha Ltd., said that just before the attack the Iranian naval and oil authorities had ordered the ships to leave the port and they suffered no damage. Iraq said Sunday that its planes had bombed Kharg Island in retaliation for Iranian shelling of civilian targets on Iraqi territory. The Iraqis have warned foreign ships not to dock at the Gulf terminal. Taiyo said that the 230,000-ton tanker Ruyyo Maru had gone to Kharg Island to load nearly 1.5 million barrels of oil for Japan and was unaware of the Iraqi warning. Japanese importers have recently contracted to buy a total of 10 million barrels of Iranian oil. But they now say they will keep careful watch on further developments in the Gulf area and might have to defer tanker movements to avoid war risks.

Mine damages Israeli truck in South Lebanon

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli civilian truck hit a mine in South Lebanon Monday, but there were no casualties, military sources reported. The truck was transporting limestone from one of the northern settlements when it struck the mine on a road west of Marjayoun, in South Lebanon's central sector. The truck was badly damaged. Military sources said this was the third incident this month within enclaves controlled by the Israeli-backed right-wing militias, and said the mine was apparently planted by commandos who retreated to Palestinian-controlled territory.

Iraqi envoy invites King Hassan to Non-aligned summit

RABAT (R) — Iraqi minister of state for foreign affairs, Hamed Alwan, arrived in Morocco Sunday night to hand to King Hassan an official invitation to attend the 7th summit meeting of the Non-aligned Movement due to take place in Baghdad next September.

Numeiri to visit Egyptian leader briefly today

CAIRO (R) — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri arrives here Tuesday on a few hours visit for talks with President Hosni Mubarak, Cairo Radio said Monday. The radio gave no details of what the talks would be about.

Afghan general praises troops fighting rebels

ISLAMABAD (R) — A senior Afghan government official paid tribute to the valour of troops fighting rebels in Panjsher Valley north of the capital Kabul, Radio Kabul said in a report monitored in Islamabad. Armed forces political affairs chief, Maj.-Gen. Gul Aqa, quoted by the radio, also praised civilians in the area for cooperating with troops in "crushing the counter-revolutionaries." Pakistan-based Afghan resistance groups have reported heavy fighting in Panjsher for the past two weeks in a new government attempt to gain control of a rebel stronghold there. An alliance of seven rebel groups said Sunday that Soviet and Afghan government troops had suffered heavy casualties in the valley. Radio Kabul said Gen. Gul Aqa, who is also a vice-president of the revolutionary council presidium, attended a public rally in Panjsher where people of the area pledged to "fight to the last breath" for the government.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦K8652 ♦73 ♦A95 ♦1072
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 NT Pass Pass Dble
Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦74 ♦AK1095 ♦762 ♦K95
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♦ Pass 1 ♥ 1 ♦
1 NT Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦Q10652 ♦963 ♦K7 ♦984
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
2 ♦ Pass 2 NT Pass
3 ♦ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦A107 ♥63 ♦972 ♦AKJ95
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♥ Pass 2 ♦ Pass
3 ♥ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♦8 ♥QJ76 ♦A9852 ♦K107
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♦ Pass 1 ♦ Pass
2 NT Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♦A83 ♥AK72 ♦KQ4 ♦QJ6
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♦ Pass 1 ♦ Pass
2 NT Pass 3 ♦ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

By Catherine Campbell
Reuters

BANGKOK — Efforts to resettle abroad 1,600 increasingly wretched Vietnamese refugees, crammed into a bamboo stockade on the Thai-Kampuchean border, have reached what diplomatic sources here describe as an eleventh-hour stalemate.

The Vietnamese are all those who fled across Kampuchea in the past year, hoping to cross into Thailand and be sent to Western countries.

Instead, Thai authorities interned them at the border, intending that they be a visible deterrent to others planning to leave Vietnam.

Now Thailand has agreed to allow eligible refugees to be resettled, but only if an understanding can be reached on what to do with those Vietnamese that no country will accept, the sources said.

"On that point there is an impasse," they said.

Under an agreement reached early this year between the Thai national security council, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Western embassies the Vietnamese were to be moved to a transit camp near Bangkok where Western countries could select them for resettlement, diplomatic sources said.

"But Thailand insisted that refugees not accepted by any country within 45 days be returned to the border," the sources said.

"The trouble is that no one—not the Thais, not the Red Cross nor the embassies—will agree to transport any refugees back to the dangers and squalor of the border," the sources said. "No one wants to be the villain."

The head of the national security council, Squadron Leader Prasong Soonsri, insists that the task belongs to the Red Cross. The Red Cross maintains that its job is

to protect the refugees, and this does not include returning them to the border where they face hostility from tens of thousands of displaced Kampuchean. Many of them members of anti-Vietnamese resistance groups.

Very few of the 1,600 Vietnamese were likely to be rejected by Western countries, the sources said, but until arrangements were made for those who were turned down, no resettlement could take place.

Meanwhile, the rainy season which begins this month promises mounting misery for the Vietnamese, living virtually on top of each other in the enclosure known as Camp N.W. 82, aid agency sources said.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The camp, built last December on the border about 300 kilometres northeast of here, originally held 800 Vietnamese but that number has since doubled.

"The camp is incredibly overcrowded," the sources said.



Interned by the Thais at the border as a visible deterrent

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